

HOME NEWS

Low-key launch muffles Charter's jobs challenge

By Martin Linton

The Charter for Jobs was finally launched yesterday with a list of 114 sponsors from the main political parties, trade unions, industry, the City, the universities, the arts and the media.

The three patrons were, as expected, the three last prime ministers, Mr Jim Callaghan, Lord Wilson and Mr Edward Heath, but after all the leaks of the last few days there were few surprises to be found among the trustees and council members.

The launch in London, which was to have been in May, was brought forward and was kept deliberately low-key, without a politician in sight. The three speakers were Sir

Richard O'Brien, chairman of the trustees, Professor Richard Layard, who will be the chairman of the executive committee, and the former Treasury economist, Mr John Shields, who will be director of the Charter for Jobs and the Employment Institute.

Although the name of John Maynard Keynes was never mentioned they made it clear that the main aim of the organisation would be to make his views respectable again and to persuade the public that unemployment is not an act of God.

"We wish to reverse the tide of defeatism about unemployment and re-establish the notion that government policy can and does affect unemployment, for good or ill," said Sir Richard.

The first act of the organisation has been to place advertisements in national newspapers reproducing its three-point charter and calling on the public to sign in support. The next step will be to campaign for a change in government policy on three main points—a cut in taxes on jobs, a rise in public investment, and a guaranteed job for all the long-term unemployed.

Charter for Jobs will act as a single-issue pressure group with a strong intellectual foundation, said Professor Layard, who is the head of the Centre for Labour Economics at the London School of Economics. It would model itself on the

Anti-Corn Laws League, which got the corn laws repealed in seven years flat, but it would hope to achieve its objectives even more quickly he said.

Regional and local groups will also be set up to organise support and to encourage people to put forward workable ideas for community service schemes which could provide jobs for people who have been unemployed for more than 12 months.

While the Charter for Jobs will campaign against unemployment, the Employment Institute will be an academic and research body which will publish pamphlets by economists and conduct its own research.

Its director, Mr John Shields, who has worked as a Treasury economist for 12 years, said it was clear that the present Government would not look at alternatives to its economic policies. "The arguments cannot be put forward within the framework of the Government of the Civil Service, so I'm choosing an alternative platform," he said.

Sir Richard O'Brien dismissed suggestions that the Charter was a front for the SDP and pointed to the spread of political support on the Charter's council, its trustees and patrons.

The politicians include Francis Pym, Denis Healey, Roy Hattersley, Richard Wainwright, James Prior, Roy Jenkins and Michael Meacher.

The seven trade union leaders, including David Bassett, Gavin Laird, Alan Tiffin and Bill Keys, are outnumbered by 10 employers, but these include Lord Ezra, who is a Liberal peer, Ivor Richard and Sir Peter Barr, who are Conservative Labour peers, Lord Lever and Bernard Donoghue.

There are seven representing public administration, including Sir Douglas Wass, Lord Crobham and Tessa Blackstone, and 22 economists. There are 11 other academics, including Professor Halsey, Lord Briggs and Professor David Donnison.

The church is represented by two Catholic bishops, a Roman Catholic archbishop, Church of Scotland minister, and a rabbi, while the arts, entertainment and sport are represented by Aubrey Singer, Margaret Drabble, David Puttnam, Lindsay Anderson and Tim Delaney.

The trustees include roughly equal numbers of known Labour, SDP and Conservative supporters, but few working politicians apart from the former Conservative Cabinet minister, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord SDP president, Mrs Shirley Williams. The chairman, Professor Layard, is an SDP supporter while Mr Shields is a member of the Labour Party.

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OBITUARY

Peace News editor

HUGH BROCK, the former editor of Peace News, has died at the age of 70. An important figure in the peace movement, he played a crucial part in initiating and organising the Direct Action Committee's Aldermaston march in 1958, an idea which was taken up as an annual Easter demonstration by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

He became a pacifist before the second world war, during which he served a prison sentence as a conscientious objector. In 1959 he was jailed again, with five others, for organising non-violent civil disobedience at four missile bases.

He was editor of Peace News in the 1950s and 1960s during the period of the big Aldermaston marches.

In the week of the Cuba crisis Brock's office was at one point a communications channel in the exchange of messages between Bertrand Russell, Khrushchev and Kennedy.

Under Brock's editorship, Peace News became a widely-read and highly articulate mouthpiece of the peace movement.

Dresswear designer

RUDE GERNREICH, the designer of the topless bathing suit, has died of cancer in Los Angeles, aged 62.

His clothes were censured by the Vatican, denounced by the Kremlin and banned in Cannes. But he was recognised by the fashion world since the 1950s as the designer who freed women from the constraints of high fashion.

He was born in 1922 in Vienna where his aunt ran a dress shop. Later, he attended art schools in Los Angeles and for several years taught designing fashions on both coasts of America.

The creation which made him famous overnight was his 1964 topless bathing suit. Eventually, about 3,000 were sold. He was also largely responsible for the mini-skirt in the sixties and into the seventies creating shock waves with shaved models and military-style accessories.

Veteran actor

JOHN WELSH, the British character actor who played Merriman the butler in The Duchess of Duke Street on television, has died of cancer, aged 70. He had had a lung removed 17 years ago, and died on Sunday after a short illness.

Tall and gaunt, his most recent television role was as Lord Leatham in Blott on the Landscape. His many stage roles included the first production of Arthur Miller's The Crucible in Britain, and Look Back in Anger. He was married, with three children.

Divorce judge

SIR OWEN TEMPLE-MORRIS, one of Wales's leading divorce judges, has died at his home in Cardiff, aged 88. He was called to the bar in 1925 and retired in 1969 as a commissioner of assize. Sir Owen, who stood unsuccessfully as a Tory candidate for Caerphilly in 1929, leaves a son, Peter, Conservative MP for Leominster.

Hopes of trial by combat defeated

THE case of two brothers who wanted to fight by combat began at the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday.

John and Paul Burnside, accused of armed robbery, originally told their lawyers that they would opt for the ancient right in Scottish law of trial by combat instead of by jury. That would involve a fight between the accused and a champion representing the law.

But yesterday, John Burnside's defence counsel told the court that there would be no motion for trial by combat. Instead he was lodging a special defence of alibi, which put his client on a number 14 bus when the offence took place.

Mr John Dowdall told the judge, Lord McCluskey, that there had been a certain amount of publicity about this "bizarre" case, but he and the Crown Office's research had discovered that trial by combat was no longer open to an accused person in Scotland.

Mr Dowdall said: "It is with some regret I inform the court there will be no motion for trial by combat and we will be denied the opportunity of seeing the Depute (prosecutor) squaring for the Lord Advocate (principal law lord in Scotland) in the lists of Parliament Square."

"If they had been able to ask for singular battle my lord could have been the justicer (referee) and it would have been open to the Crown to refuse the challenge."

Mr Dowdall said the last known case of trial by combat was in 1603, when the Earl of Moray, who had been challenged, took cold feet and disappeared down a rope which he threw from his bedroom in Edinburgh Castle.

"It is with a considerable feeling of anti-climax that I now wish to lodge a special defence of alibi which puts my client on a number 14 bus between Pilrig and the Southwell Parkway."



MRS Mary Foster (left) tells how her husband Wallace (above) was shot by men who broke into their antique shop in Weybridge, Surrey yesterday. One of the raiders is thought to have been injured when Mr Foster fired a shotgun.

Teachers wary of new pay talks timing

By Andrew Mounser, Education Staff

Teachers' union leaders will today be urged to accept new pay talks on their 12-week pay dispute despite misgivings about the employers' initiative.

The teachers' panel will hear calls from member unions that the proposal for discussions under an independent chairman should not be rejected out of hand.

On Friday the employers agreed to seek informal talks to settle terms for re-opening a meeting of the full Burnham pay negotiating com-

mittee. Union leaders are suspicious of the timing.

Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, said: "If there is the slightest suspicion that we are being invited into a political trap, we shall be happy to be wallflowers."

But Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said: "There is no reason whatsoever to fail to respond positively."

That is also the position of the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers. Nevertheless it is pressing ahead with its campaign of disruption. The unions have rejected a 4 per cent offer.

The NAS/UNT action committee yesterday drew up a new list of target areas for extended selective strikes, which will be announced later this week.

This morning the NAS/UNT will meet the National Union of Teachers to discuss their response to the employers' initiative. The majority vote of the NUT will settle the outcome at the teachers' panel meeting later.

College lecturers seeking an improved pay offer yesterday announced a series of five regional one-day strikes, coupled with rallies, in major cities.

They are: May 8, Southampton; and Manchester; May 9, Bristol, Cardiff, Nottingham and Birmingham; May 14, Liverpool and Leeds; May 15, Newcastle; and May 21, London.

Irish police threat over joy-riding

By Paul Johnson

The Government of the Irish Republic is coming under increasing pressure from police bodies and community groups to implement a tougher policy against crime.

The demands are being made in response to an epidemic of car thefts in Dublin and a spate of vicious attacks on remote country areas.

Joy-riding has now become a major social issue in the Republic. About 200 cars a week are stolen in the city of Dublin, and most of them are driven by youngsters at high speeds through the city. Pedestrians have been killed and dozens of police vehicles deliberately rammed.

Since the beginning of the year almost 650 people have been arrested for joy-riding—or death-riding, as it is now being called—and related offences. The Government has reopened Spike Island Prison in Cork harbour, which was originally built by the British as a fortress to handle the overflow of prisoners.

Last week the Irish police association told the Government that it wants special measures implemented by May to deal with the problem. If the ultimatum is not met, the association said, it will take "appropriate action."

Police are demanding reinforced, high-speed vehicles and spiked chains to tackle the thieves. They also want those who ram police cars to be charged with attempted murder.

The Association of Garda Sergeants and Inspectors is calling for the introduction of a harsh prison regime, on the lines of Britain's short, sharp shock centres.

But the problem goes beyond joy-riding. A study published earlier this month by the Economic and Social Research Institute claimed that the incidence of crime in the Republic is being seriously underestimated.

It calculated that the rate of burglaries per 10,000 households was 73 per cent greater in the Republic than in England and Wales, and vehicle thefts were 140 per cent more common.

There was a drop of 2.6 per cent in the overall crime rate in 1984. Despite that, there have been claims that the situation is getting out of hand and that a national crisis is approaching.

Another complication is that vigilantes have begun to appear. Suspected drugs pushers have been harassed for several years and there are now suggestions that similar action may be taken against car thieves.

Robber is acquitted

A man who was acquitted at Manchester crown court yesterday of killing a wealthy coin dealer 15 years ago was later jailed for four years after he had admitted robbery charges.

The decision by the jury to acquit William Clark, aged 38, of Openshaw, Manchester, means that the identity of the killer of Mr Harold Parkinson, aged 87, at his home in Overton, near Morecambe, Lancashire, in February 1970, remains unknown.

A month after Mr Parkinson's body was found, Noel Fellows, an ex-policeman, was arrested and served four years in prison for the robbery. The prosecution in Clark's trial said that the conviction of Fellows was a "tragic mistake."

Mr Parkinson died of asphyxiation when bonds tightened around his neck.

In evidence Clark denied that he left the dealer tied up in the way in which he was found. He claimed that another intruder must have followed him into the house and tied Mr Parkinson.

After his acquittal for manslaughter, Clark admitted a robbery which involved tying up a clerical officer at Workshop council offices and stealing £860.

Informers says Inla raid failed but UDR man died

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

A former member of the Irish National Liberation Army who had turned informer appeared in Belfast Crown Court yesterday to give evidence against 27 people he has implicated in more than 150 alleged terrorist crimes.

Harry Kirkpatrick, aged 27, who entered the witness box for the first time since the trial began three months ago, was guarded by two policemen and two prison officers.

The defendants, many of whom have been in custody for more than two years, are accused of offences ranging from murder to membership of the outlawed Inla. They were crowded on to benches around the dock and surrounded by 25 RUC men and 38 prison officers. Nineteen counsel were crammed into the well of the court and extra security measures include a screen in front of the public gallery.

Kirkpatrick, who is serving life imprisonment for 70 crimes, including five murders, told the court that he joined the junior wing of the official IRA at the age of 15. He later joined the now defunct People's Liberation Army and in 1976 was jailed for armed robbery.

Recounting his evidence in a steady tone and showing no signs of unease, despite the presence in court of relatives who have publicly appealed for him to retract, Mr Kirkpatrick described several incidents, beginning in 1980.

He told how the Inla planned to ambush police to make but two rifles were necessary, so one was borrowed from the IRA. A house was taken over but the gang, which Kirkpatrick said included himself and Steenson, could not assemble its rifle. An attempt to hijack a car failed, so a taxi was ordered and the attack called off.

Kirkpatrick told the court how on December 10, 1980, a man he described as a freelance gunman gave the Inla information about a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment employed at Belfast printing works. It was decided to kill him and Kirkpatrick claimed that Steenson and another man waylaid their target in a car park.

Kirkpatrick claimed that Steenson and the other man shot the UDR victim several times. After the attack a woman courier was used to take the weapon out of the area. The trial continues.

Brittan pledge as MPs launch rights group

By Stephen Cook and Colin Brown

The new all-party parliamentary liberties group began its career yesterday by questioning the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, about government plans on telephone tapping, control of the security services, and freedom of information.

Mr Brittan defended the Government's record on civil liberties and said that he was totally committed to making sure that the law was given proper weight in Home Office decisions.

"In all the legislation and administrative changes which we have brought forward I have consistently sought to make certain that the correct balance has been maintained," he said.

About 150 MPs, including several dozen Conservatives, are said to have expressed interest in the group, which is chaired by the former Conservative cabinet minister and barrister, Mr Geoffrey Rippon.

The parties have found some common ground on issues such as privacy, surveillance, and data protection, but less on trade union issues.

Mr Larry Gossin, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, has helped to set up the group which the NCCL is expected to help and advise.



Mr Geoffrey Rippon—group chairman

Tendency but a genuinely independent civil liberties body.

"A great deal could be done on an all-party basis, but not if the group is serviced by an organisation which half the MPs distrust."

Mr Alf Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea and joint vice-chairman with Alan Beith, the Liberal whip, said yesterday that the Parliamentary Labour Party's civil liberties group would continue to be serviced by the NCCL.

"The NCCL must not be weakened because, God knows, if anyone needs the NCCL it's Great Britain in 1985."

Mr Dubs also complained that Mr Brittan had been given an "easy ride" by the group at the meeting in the Commons. He said Mr Brittan had brushed aside many of the questions put to him.

He gave the impression of complacency. Rather than trying to argue the point, he brushed it off," said Mr Dubs.

About 15 Tory MPs attended the group's first meeting, but there were only about four Labour MPs. Some leading Labour MPs said privately that they did not wish to attend because they knew the Home Secretary's views on civil liberties, and did not think he would say anything constructive.

But Mr Dubs said that meeting should have been used as an opportunity to challenge Mr Brittan on a range of important issues.

Exhibition liberates memories of fascism

By David Pellister

EVERY day for five years Aron Zylberszac had to live with the possibility of violent death. From the age of 12, carted with his family out of the Lodz ghetto in Poland, he survived six German concentration camps, working with hundreds of other boys as a manual labourer.

Mr Zylberszac, now the prosperous director of a property company, relived some of those memories yesterday at the Wiener Library, central London, where an exhibition has been mounted to commemorate liberation from fascism 40 years ago.

He was one of 731 concentration camp children brought to England as refugees under the auspices of the Central British Fund and the library's chief benefactor, Mr Leonard Montefiore. About half stayed; others went to Israel or joined their families in other countries.

Mr Zylberszac has little family left. His mother's family was wiped out; his two brothers and three sisters killed and only four cousins on his father's side survived. He nearly died of typhoid after Russian tanks rolled into his last camp, Theresienstadt. Barracks from Czechoslovakia, and after a

Lancaster bomber took him to Carlisle, he spent five years in hospitals with tuberculosis.

"All this talk about the Holocaust never happening really upsets me," he said.

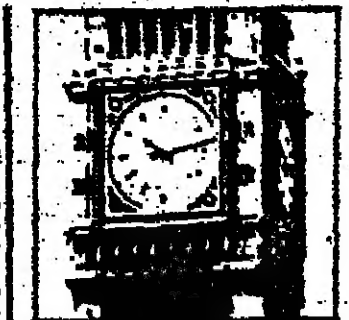
"These people should go and see for themselves. I survived because I was able to keep up my strength. We were valuable to the Germans, doing the dirty work they wouldn't touch. When they retreated before the Russians they took us with them."

Mr Michael Etkind, also from Lodz and now a poet living in Watford, remembered his liberation by American tanks from

Sonneberg. He jumped on one as it appeared in the camp. "They gave me a bar of chocolate, hard-boiled egg and Camel cigarettes. I knew the beginning of a new life was beginning to appear. It was a long way to Tipperary, that was the only thing I knew."

The Wiener Library, founded in 1933 by Dr Alfred Wiener in Amsterdam as the Jewish Central Information Office, is appealing for a £1 million endowment fund so that it can continue as one of the main repositories of Nazi and contemporary European history.

Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, is president of the appeal.



David McKie

Norman's big test is yet to come

IN the absence of those — there must have been many — who were answering a higher call (the local elections), the Commons yesterday debated the condition of the Welfare State.

Opposition parties usually start with an advantage on such occasions. In this case the government presents a clear target and the Opposition only a muzzy one. Whether it's the state of the pound, unemployment, or the state of the rural bus, what the Government is doing, and the consequences of what it's doing, are a matter of observable, if disputable fact; what the Opposition would do in the same area at most a matter of conjecture.

In this sense yesterday's debate, on a subject of such importance to the Government of "dismantling" the Welfare State, took place the wrong way round. Labour's attack was heavily concerned with the contents of Mr Norman Fowler's Social Security Review, in particular the reported extension of the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme and cuts in assorted benefits.

But no such proposals have yet been made. The Cabinet won't see them till Thursday. Publication is not expected before mid-May, and even then it will be a consultative document open, at least in theory, to subsequent second thoughts.

So when the Labour spokesman, Michael Meacher, paraded press forecasts be-

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fore him yesterday, the Social Services Secretary, simply said, in his calm and nonchalant way, that he had found none of them fairly remarkable.

The same paper, for instance, which announced the death of SERPS last week, had proclaimed it immortal a couple of months ago.

What the House did have before it, though, was Mr Meacher's own social security document, unveiled last week. This, too, is consultative, not binding on the party; but inevitably it made a much more visible target yesterday than the unpublished thoughts of Norman Fowler.

The Government amendment for yesterday's debate put a heavy, predictable finger on the scales. The message relayed—a threat Mr Meacher angrily denounced (oddly, perhaps, in a speech relying too heavily on Fleet Street leaks), as typical press fabrication.

But that wasn't enough to save him, especially when some of the more radical spirits behind him would clearly have preferred the stories to have been true.

As it was, Mr Fowler was able to furnish his own meaning calculation of what the Meacher plan would cost (Mr Meacher preferred to rely on some costings made in The Economist) and exploit the apparent discrepancy between the enthusiasm of the backbenches and the indifference of Mr Meacher's shadow cabinet colleagues.

Mr Meacher is a perplexing Commons performer. He knows the subject inside out, like an academic specialist, but he used to be, in the scholarly analysis with a lurid taste for the purple passage, as if constantly anxious to demonstrate that he doesn't belong in a Commons room after all.

As for Mr Fowler, he looks like a man living through one of those periods of exaggerated tranquillity which sometimes precede the onset of a predictable crisis.

When they taxed him yesterday with the commitment he had given the House in November, 1983, that his reviews were not intended to challenge the all-party consensus on the pensions structure established in the 1970s, he was able to wave them away with a cheerful injunction to "wait and see."

That, of course, is a luxury he will not have much longer. Mr Fowler has unquestionably flourished in his time at the DHSS. The lobbyists, who did so much damage to the Chancellor's budget intentions, have failed miserably to destroy his limited list of drugs. But we have yet to see him under the sort of sustained pressure to which colleagues like Patrick Jenkin have been subjected. It's when the experts start totting up the gains and losses in his rewriting of Beveridge that we shall learn what Norman is made of.

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Wife in murder case is freed

A woman who pleaded guilty to murdering her husband four years ago was freed by a High Court judge in London yesterday.

The Appeal Court ruled last week that because of interpreting difficulties Iqbal Begum, aged 42, had not understood the implication of her plea at Birmingham Crown Court on October 5, 1981.

The Crown yesterday accepted her plea of guilty to manslaughter, and the High Court judge Mr Justice Bristow imposed a sentence enabling her immediate release.

She had originally been

given a life sentence for killing her 61-year-old husband, Mohammed Sharif, with an iron bar in May 1981.

The judge said that Iqbal Begum, of Ward End Park Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham, had suffered violence at the hands of her husband and threats of violence to their four children.

But the case was serious, and a six-year term would have been appropriate if the plea to manslaughter had been tendered in 1981.

The judge said that she had had a life sentence hanging over her, and the added anguish and distress of awaiting

the outcome of the present court proceedings.

Earlier, the senior appeal judge, Lord Justice Watkins, said that there had been "smoking discontent" about the case among Birmingham's Pakistani community.

It was subsequently established that the interpreter who acted for the wife spoke Gujarati and Urdu, whereas she spoke Punjabi and Urdu. People from all parts of the globe now resided in England and it was vitally important that interpreters should be fluent in the language of those they acted for, said Lord Justice Watkins.

MEN AT ARMS: Major McNeill (right) of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards explaining the workings of a general purpose machine gun to Lieutenant Bayo of the Spanish Army's Brigada Infanteria at Farewell rifle range, Essex, yesterday. Fifty Spanish soldiers are training with the British Army as part of an Anglo-Spanish military exchange exercise, which includes operations on Salisbury Plain and cultural and sporting activities. Fifty British soldiers will train with the Spanish Army at Alameda later.

Picture by Frank Martin.

Union decides to recover money lodged with foreign banks

NUM to bring back £6.5m

Miners' leaders decided in Sheffield yesterday to bring back the union's funds from abroad in a first move to recognise the processes of the law.

The cash was salted away in foreign banks to frustrate sequestration attempts during the year-long pit strike. But after a £200,000 fine on the union for contempt, much of the £8 million was tracked down by the sequestrators, Price Waterhouse.

The union is finding increasing difficulty because of its inability to get at any of the remaining cash.

The NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, refused to talk about the union's finances after a special delegate conference at Sheffield city hall yesterday.

Mr Trevor Bell, leader of the white collar workers' section, said he understood that the sum involved was £8.5 million, which was being held in Luxembourg, Dublin and Zurich.

The move to return the money to this country had been agreed, he said, "in order that our members' funds

should not any longer be subject to the costs of litigation and administration being charged against it. We feel the funds have been run down sufficiently already."

Another delegate said the receiver would be informed of the decision to bring back the

money, and the union would then proceed "as laid down under litigation".

Mr Scargill suggested that miners may well have to consider taking industrial action again.

"I want to make this absolutely clear, that our members

THE miners have a new pay deal which, with bonuses, could put some top earners on £12,000-a-year, the deal, covering two years, was formally accepted by the special delegate conference in Sheffield yesterday. It gives miners an average 12.5 per cent increase on basic rates, they last had a pay rise 2½ years ago.

should not any longer be subject to the costs of litigation and administration being charged against it. We feel the funds have been run down sufficiently already."

Another delegate said the receiver would be informed of the decision to bring back the

may have to consider taking action in defence of their jobs and in defence of pits and their communities," he said.

"If the Coal Board and the Government's policy is to be maintained or reasserted in the weeks or months ahead, then our members again will

have to reconsider their position and possibly take the same kind of action that they have had to take previously."

"If there is a further attempt by the board and the Government to butcher our industry and to destroy jobs and mining communities, then I feel it may well be essential on our members' part to reconsider their policy decisions."

● A strike by pit deputies has halted production at Monktonhall Colliery, near Edinburgh, and led to more than 400 miners being laid off yesterday.

The unofficial stoppage followed a dispute over weekend working. There would not be talks with Nacods, the deputies' union, until normal working had been restored, the spokesman added. Safety cover is being maintained at the pit.

Strike tales cast the police as villains

By Paul Hoyland, Welsh Correspondent

The police have lost respect and cooperation of mining communities in South Wales because of the role they played in the pit strike, it is claimed today.

The claim is made in Striking Back — the collected experiences of pickets and members of women's support groups, published by the Welsh Campaign for Civil and Political Liberties and the South Wales NUM.

A nurse who joined her husband on the picket line says she had always had respect for the law. But today her attitude

towards the police had changed.

She and her husband were changed by the strike to such an extent that she hoped never to meet the Prime Minister face to face "because I'd probably spend the rest of my life in gaol."

A miner from Mid-Glamorgan says the attitudes of children towards the police had changed after fathers had been arrested on picket lines or attacked and put in hospital.

"You cannot expect the children to think any other way than not to trust the police or look up to them any more."

The campaign concludes: "It is our belief that the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, coupled with individual and collective community experiences during this strike, will further alienate working class people from the police."

The act would encourage officers to continue operating the violent and objectionable methods employed during the strike.

Drawing parallels between policing techniques in Ulster and those witnessed during the miners' strike, the campaign alleges that the Metropolitan Police now have "the same sort of reputation for toughness and scant regard for the

rule of law that the parachute regiments have in nationalist areas of Belfast and Derry."

The use of road blocks, bail conditions and the setting up of the National Reporting Centre, showed that political expediency came before respect for traditional forms of justice.

Arrests had been carried out as a way of keeping people out of picket lines, while in the courts "any illusions of natural justice were rudely shattered by the conveyor belt process that many experienced."

Striking Back, price £3.00, including p&p, WCCPL, 13 Doga Street, Postcannon, Cardiff.

SDP promises better deal for under-fives

By Andrew Mowbray, Education Staff

A Social Democratic government would guarantee all under-fives at least a year's education before starting school, the party said yesterday.

Local agencies for the under-fives would be set up, charged with planning and implementing policy for pre-school children. At the same time, each local authority would have to submit a plan showing that it had made fair provision for the age group.

Parents would have a choice and the playgroup movement, one of the success stories of the last 20 years, would have a central place in the scheme. The plan is set out in a policy document released in the run-up to the county council elections on May 2.

It argues that support for pre-school children is a good investment. Money spent on the under-fives is money saved later on remedial teaching later, reducing delinquency and helping to produce children who will go far in the education system, says the document.



Anne Sofer: "Start with a bounce."

"Long-term studies of under-fives provision in the United States indicate that, dollar for dollar, pre-schooling more than repays its costs."

"One analysis of the American 'headstart' project has argued that for every \$1,000 spent on pre-school services society gains a return of at least \$4,000."

The SDP proposes that every child should have at least one year's pre-school education, which might be at a nursery class or school or at a playgroup or day nursery, and even a neighbourhood play centre.

Its aim would be to provide a local support centre, with information and activities for families with youngsters. In many areas it would be formed around a set of existing nursery class or primary school.

The paper, by the party's education and training policy committee, says that councils should be primarily responsible for financing the plan. The party would relax spending rules so that councils could start implementing schemes without losing grant support.

Mrs Anne Sofer, who chairs the policy committee, said: "Good provision is what parents feel they have got what they need and it helps children to start school with a bounce."

Pre-school provision is being seized on as an area ripe for exploitation by the political parties. Labour will launch its under-fives policy tomorrow, stressing a commitment to providing places for three and four-year-olds whose parents want them, coupled with a promise of extra resources to meet the cost.

Education Matters: Policies for the under-fives; (50p) from the SDP, 4 Cowley Street, London SW1P 3NB.

Appeal to Thatcher on closure of mills

By Tony Heath

Opponents of the plan by Courtaulds to close two textile factories in north Wales, with the loss of 1,100 jobs, are to meet the Prime Minister when she visits the area on Friday.

Mr Merfyn Phillips, the chief executive of Ceredigion County Council, where male unemployment is now running at 21.3 per cent, said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher would be asked for "additional government help and also to secure the Government's fullest commitment to providing resources to attract new companies."

The announcement that Courtaulds' mills at Wrexham and Flint are to close, with production transferred to plants at Grimshy, Derby and Coventry, also brought an angry reaction from one of the Prime Minister's most loyal backbench supporters, Mr Keith Raffan, whose

Delyn constituency includes the Greenfield mill at Flint, accused the company of falling to reform him of its intentions. "It really is the most unacceptable face of capitalism," he said.

The closure of the Wrexham factory will add 508 to the local queue in a town where 8,194 unemployed are chasing 369 vacancies.

Dr John Marek, Labour MP for Wrexham, said that Dr Norman Wooding, deputy chairman of Courtaulds, had confirmed that the Wrexham factory produced 7,000 tonnes of the company's annual output of 14,000 tonnes of acetate yarns.

Dr Wooding had indicated that it was intended to stabilise production at about 10,000 or 11,000 tonnes.

The mill at Flint shed some 200 jobs last year and production targets designed to secure its future have been met and even surpassed.

Protest halts dockyard

Rosyth dockyard in Fife was brought to a halt yesterday as 5,000 workers staged a half-day stoppage in protest against the Government's privatisation plans. Work on all ships, including the refitting of the Polar icebreaker Repulse, was halted.

However, 1,500 managers, foremen and inspectors — members of the Institution of Civil and Public Servants and the Civil Service Unions — boycotted the stoppage and remained at work.

Ministry of Defence workers at Crombie, Lathammond and Kirkcubbin naval depots also stopped work.

Mr Gordon Brown, the MP for Dunfermline East, said that a Labour government would repeal any privatisation legislation, revoke the contracts of any private firms, and restore lost jobs.

A delegation will travel to London on May 9 to meet the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, and lobby Labour MPs in Parliament.

EXCLUSIVE



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HALIFAX THE WORLD'S NO 1

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Reports that pay panel favours deal denied

Kinnock pledges 20pc phased award to nurses

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

The Labour Party would not accept a 20 per cent pay rise for nurses over two to three years, Mr Neil Kinnock, told the Royal College of Nursing annual conference in Bournemouth yesterday.

His pledge came as suggestions that the independent pay review board set up by the Government might support a similar phased pay award.

The Labour leader, who received an enthusiastic reception from members of a professional organisation which is not affiliated to the TUC, also pledged a minimum 3 per cent real increase in health spending, the abolition of competitive tendering, and a reform of nursing education.

He described care in the community as practised by the present government as "spare bedroom health service."

He told the conference that it would be contemptible if Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Health Minister, succeeded in holding nurses' pay awards to 3 per cent, which he regarded as a

wage cut. He called for the restoration of pay levels for nurses to 1980 figures, which would cost \$660 million.

He said: "I do not make a promise of immediate restoration of pay — that would be an undertaking that was absurd to give and impossible to believe. I do say that the justice of the nurses' case is self-evident. I do say that the pay allocation should not result in withdrawal of funds from the rest of the service. I do say that the process of restoration should be undertaken before the effective reduction in wage levels is so great as to be a real disincentive to work even in these times of mass unemployment and even in a dedicated profession like nursing."

Mr Kinnock's comments came after a newspaper reported that the independent pay review board had recommended a 22 per cent rise. This was dismissed as ridiculous by one of the board members yesterday. Instead, it was suggested by other sources that pay rises could be as little

as 8 per cent for low paid nurses and the average recommended was much less.

Mr Kinnock also pledged Labour to abolish competitive tendering where private companies can bid for the provision of cleaning, catering and laundry services at the lowest tender and below nationally agreed rates of pay and conditions.

He condemned the Government for introducing the limited list of drugs and increasing prescription charges and pledged that Labour would put much more money into services for the elderly and poorer communities, care for the mentally ill and handicapped.

James Naughtie writes: The Prime Minister yesterday received the report of the nurses' pay review body but it will be some time before the Government's reaction is revealed.

The report on armed forces pay was also received yesterday, and the recommendations of the doctors' and dentists' review body and the top salaries review board will follow in the next few weeks.

Botanists pinpoint London's wildlife

By David Hearst

IT MAY look like a ditch in Dagenham to you, but to a small team of botanists who have been charting London's wildlife habitats for the past year the water channel between the Forth works car park and its perimeter fence is overflowing in aquatic riches.

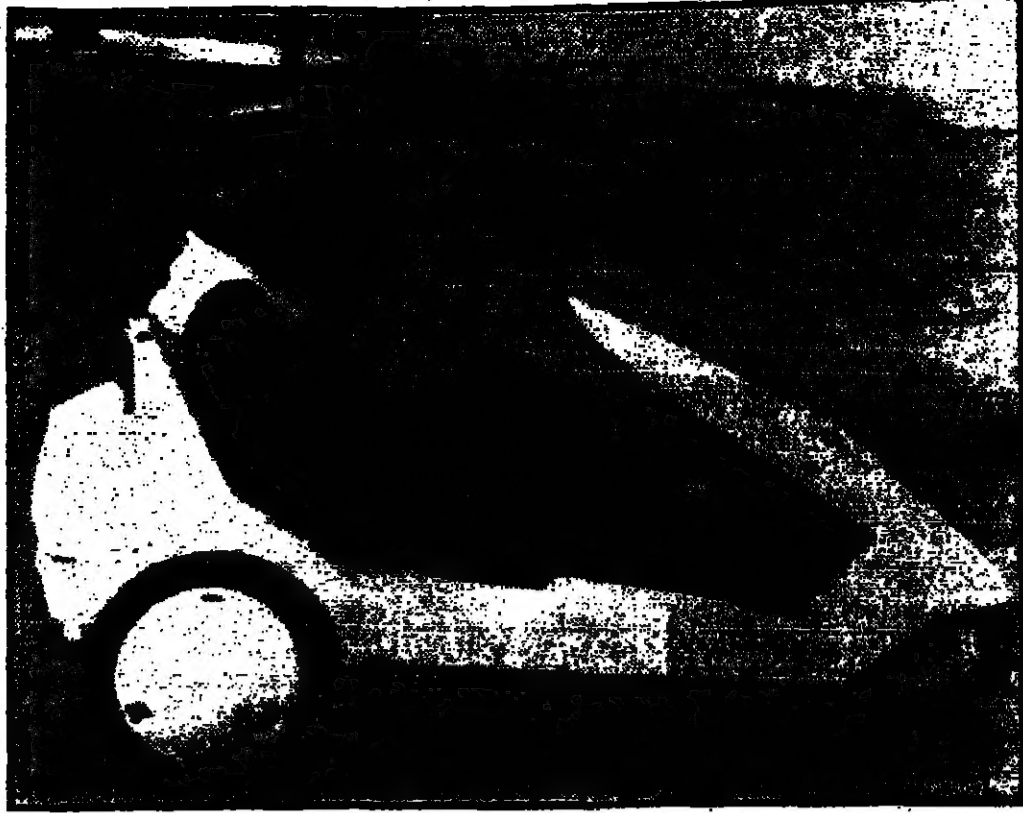
They found bats on the Serpentine, South American jungle grass in Hackney, rabbit droppings on Broad Street station, a fox's lair underneath the platform of another mainline station, and a pair of ring-necked parakeets pecking in a discarded hospital in Bexley. But they were most excited by the discovery of narrow-leaved water dropwort in a damp hollow in Hillingdon, which was last seen in Marylebone Fields, near Regent's Park, in 1815.

The team of botanists were conducting a \$130,000 survey of 2,000 haunts of London's flora and fauna, funded by the GLC. Dr David Goodhead, of the GLC's ecology section, said the information about London's wildlife habitats, stored on computer, would provide an invaluable data base. This could be useful for contentious planning inquiries.

The survey found that of the London boroughs, Hillingdon was particularly well endowed with natural habitats along the Colne Valley, that Barnet offered one of the largest areas of unspoiled rural habitat with "lush hedges full of crab apples and sloes and acres of old pastures with devilbit scabious, pepper, saxifrage and ever great burnet in places."

Lee Valley, in the north-east, was home to oak and hornbeam woods in Havering, and across the Thames in Bexley and Greenwich the Crayford, Erith and Plumstead marshes contained the last remaining areas of London's salt marsh.

Mr George Nicholson, chairman of the GLC planning committee, said: "It is crucial that at a time when our ecological heritage is increasingly under threat we should have a detailed, up-to-date record of wildlife in London. With this information we can strengthen future conservation programmes."



UNDAUNTED: George Mutton at the controls of his C5 truck

Threat to a plumber's mate

By Paul Brown

Kettering council plumber George Mutton faces the sack for using his Sinclair C5 electric vehicle for work because his employer says he can only use one of their little yellow vans or a depot bicycle.

But Mr Mutton, supported by his mates at the Kettering depot, has called in the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

Mr Mutton, aged 54, said: "The problem is there are not enough vans to go round. The C5 is perfectly safe, and there is room for tools in the back. I was quite happy to use the C5 so other people who would otherwise have to use a bicycle could use the van."

He said he had been using the C5 for two months and last week was told that he would get the sack. He got a formal letter of warning.

Kettering council said that it had given Mr Mutton a formal warning because plumbers were only allowed to use vans or bicycles. The council was not prepared to make any other comment because it could become a legal matter.

Mr Mutton said he had been told that the council objected on safety grounds and because he had sometimes to carry heavy items like water tanks.

"None of that is a good reason for not using the C5, so other people don't have to use a bike," he said. "There is a point of principle here."

Mr Mutton, who lives in Eskdale Street, Kettering, is continuing to go to work in the C5 until the dispute is settled. He has the backing of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, which says the C5 is as safe as a bicycle for doing plumbers' rounds.

Sinclair reduces C5 production

By Peter Large

Technology Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair has cut production of his C5 electric tri-cycle from 1,000 to 100 a week.

Well over 3,000 of the £399 runabouts are in stock. A Sinclair spokesman said last night that the firm would review production "more or less on a weekly basis" and expected a rapid rise in sales as summer arrived.

Production stopped three weeks ago to modify the motors of 3,000 vehicles in stock.

At that time 100 people were employed assembling the C5s at the Hoover factory, Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales. Now there are 10. The rest have been transferred to washing machine manufacture.

Hoover is investing \$10 million at the Merthyr factory, but greater automation may mean nearly 500 fewer jobs.

Clive said in February that he had sold 5,000 C5s, but last night his company refused to give the latest sales figures. A spokesman said that good export prospects were opening in Holland and Germany.

Sir Clive's main company, Sinclair Research, confirmed yesterday that no new date has been fixed for a share flotation but denied that this was because computer profits had fallen and the number of returned computers had increased. It was due solely to the City "not looking favourably" at the computer sector at the moment.

Only 10 to 15 per cent of the new GL computers were being returned because of faults. The figure for the earlier Spectrum models was 11 to 12 per cent, but in 40 per cent of those cases no faults were found.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New jury for secrets act trial

A NEW JURY was sworn in at the Old Bailey yesterday to try eight Cyprus-based British servicemen on secrets charges.

The first jury, empanelled last Tuesday when the trial should have begun, had to be discharged for what were described as "legal reasons." A new jury of eight men and four women was chosen yesterday from a vetted list of 170 people.

The two airmen and three soldiers deny a total of 31 charges. They are accused under the Official Secrets Act of communicating information useful to an enemy.

Fined for CND trespass

EIGHT peace protesters yesterday became the first to be convicted under new military laws of trespassing at the Cambridgeshire base in Cambridge.

Seven admitted entering a protected area during CND's rally at the proposed cruise missile base on Easter Monday and were fined £25 each by Peterborough magistrates. The eighth was also fined £25 after he had admitted attempting to enter a protected area. Eight others admitted charges involving criminal damage and were fined a total of £320.

Time to pay for transplant

HAREFIELD Hospital in Middlesex has assured the mother of Brooke Matthews, aged five, that she will be given time to pay the bill for the child's recent heart/lung transplant operation.

Mrs Deborah Matthews brought Brooke from Australia with £15,000 but the bill is more likely to be between £25,000 and £30,000.

Local Post Office dispute

COVENTRY'S 600 postmen have voted to stay on strike because of a row over the suspension of one man for refusing to work normally during the dispute which originated in Northampton.

All collection and deliveries in the area have stopped.

Jenkins outdated, says Leonard

By Martyn Halsall, Churches Correspondent

The controversial Resurrection theology of the Bishop of Durham, The Right Reverend David Jenkins, is to be challenged again next week with the support of the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard.

Without mentioning Bishop Jenkins by name, Dr Leonard suggests that his view of the Resurrection abandons the Bible and relies for its authority on an outdated philosophy.

"To see the Resurrection as no more than a spiritual experience is to abandon the biblical view and to pronounce a decree absolute between spirit and matter," says Dr Leonard, a leading Anglo-Catholic, in a preface to an evangelical analysis of Bishop Jenkins's theology to be published on Monday.

He says that such an attitude conflicts with biblical teaching and with modern scientific understanding of man.

Dr Leonard says that the central issue of the controversy about the Resurrection is the authority of the Bible.

The 32-page booklet, *Easter in Durham*, was written by Dr Murray Harris, warden of Tyndale House, Cambridge. Dr Harris argues that Bishop Jenkins's views of the Resurrection "do not conform to the testimony of the New Testament in several important regards."



Dr Graham Leonard — "central issue."

last October Bishop Jenkins made his celebrated remark about the Resurrection being no more than a conjuring trick with bones.

Dr Harris said he aimed to "engage in a low-key, constructive dialogue." He had used the bishop's books and statements, bearing in mind his anxiety about being misrepresented and the serious issues which remained unresolved.

His booklet is believed to be the first academic analysis of Bishop Jenkins's theological views since he started the Durham Affair in a television interview a year ago.

Dr Harris argues that the Resurrection was "principally a physical miracle rather than a purely psychological or spiritual miracle."

Although he acknowledges partial agreement with some views published by Bishop Jenkins, "the areas of disagreement are more fundamental than those of agreement."

Dr Harris says that Bishop Jenkins offers "a sophisticated reinterpretation of the resurrection of Jesus." But this did not represent an acceptable interpretation of the New Testament.

THE DAY IN POLITICS

Labour attacks 'dismantling of the welfare state'

DEBATE

By Alan Travis

THE GOVERNMENT'S social security reviews would result in the abolition of state earnings-related pensions, mortgage payments for those on supplementary benefit, family income supplement and the death grant, Mr Michael Meacher, the Shadow Social Services Secretary, claimed yesterday.

During an Opposition-initiated debate on the "dismantling of the welfare state" Mr Meacher also attacked the "Goebbels lie" that the Labour Party planned also to end mortgage tax relief. He accused the Government of introducing last week setting out plans to take eight million people out of means tested poverty, was a discussion document only.

He revealed that the cost of the programme was of the order of £7 billion.

But Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, claimed that the Meacher package would cost around £15 billion and a Labour proposal to end the upper earnings limit on national insurance would mean an extra 15 pence in the pound on income tax.

A Labour motion called upon the Government to withdraw its plan to abolish state earnings-related pension scheme and its proposals to cut back other key benefits. It described the plans as part of a callous dismantling of the welfare state designed to provide even bigger tax handouts for the rich.

A government amendment noted its increased spending on the National Health Service and increased benefits for pensioners and supported the Government's aim of reducing the burden

of taxation and national insurance contributions. It also noted what it claimed were the Opposition's plans to end mortgage tax relief and increase income tax and national insurance contributions.

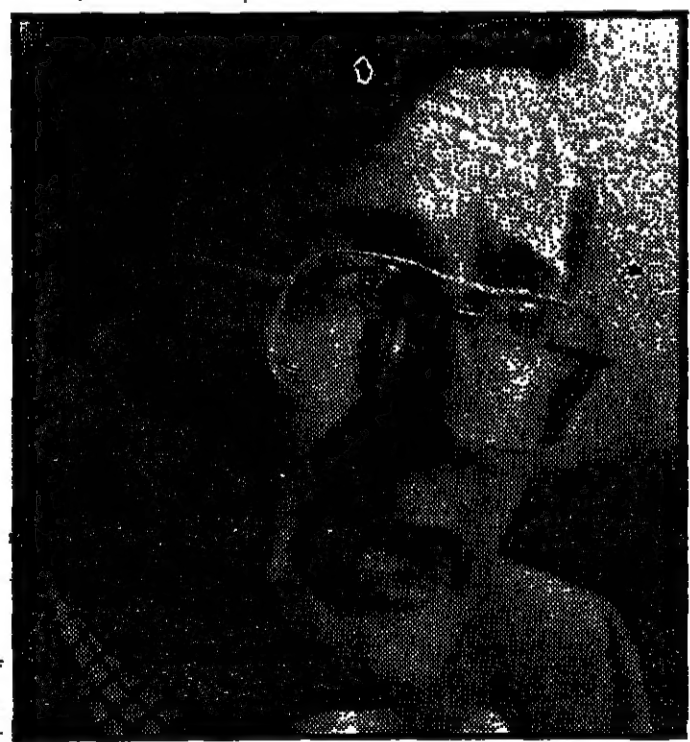
Mr Meacher said the welfare state needed genuine reform but was faced with the intensification of the means test without dignity and with diminished security.

He said the Government's amendment was not only smug but inaccurate, in that NHS spending was going down according to Sir Kenneth Stowe, the Permanent Secretary at the DESS.

"The Government's motion, obviously unable to find anything to say about the Government's social security and health policies that was positive and truthful, falls back on the Goebbels lie by referring to the 'Opposition's plans to end mortgage tax relief'."

Mr Meacher said the discussion document he published last week was not a Labour Party policy document. It was only a malicious press report which implied otherwise. "For the Prime Minister to reiterate now what she knows to be a calculated falsehood is despicable and demeans her office. I will only add this, that it becomes the Tory Party to take back the mortgage tax relief when they, in the so-called Fowler review, are not only about to abolish housing benefit for almost everyone in employment but are also about to abolish all supplementary benefit mortgage payments for the poorest families struggling to buy a house."

Mr Meacher was challenged by Tory backbenchers and Mr Fowler to clarify his personal position on mortgage interest relief. He restated that the document was purely for discussion but he did add that Labour would



Mr Meacher — angry over 'Goebbels lie'

continue with the system of housing aid for those in rented accommodation and owner-occupiers. He said that he believed the policy was "a vote-winner."

Mr Meacher maintained that poverty had doubled since the Tories came to power.

Social security has been cut by £10.9 billion — enough to give all pensioners and extra £23-a-week for the rest of the year, he said. "The Chancellor wants £3 billion to £4 billion of tax cuts out of the social security reviews." He will get them. The Social Services Secretary has been about as effective in protecting his department as General Guster in his last stand.

Mr Meacher said he expected that the social services reviews would lead to abolition of the state earnings-related pension, which was the best deal pensioners had ever won.

"Like the rampaging Federation of Conservative Students, these reviews stand with the goose step of the new right. They are well represented in the higher reaches of the Tory Party. For them, the only respectable recipient of welfare benefits are the destitute and the deranged," Mr Meacher told MPs.

Mr Meacher pledged that the Labour Party would restore the link with earnings for state pensions and preserve and strengthen the state earnings-related pension scheme, would improve child

benefit and bring an end to the present "degrading supplementary benefit system whereby millions of claimants were herded into offices every week to be dealt with by over-worked and under-trained staff in a bureaucratic system fraught with complexity."

For the disabled, a vitally important and all-too-often forgotten group we believe a new component is needed: a disability costs allowance to compensate for the extra costs of living arising from disability."

Replying for the Government, Mr Fowler insisted that it was Mr Meacher's intention to reduce mortgage tax relief and urged him to be frank about it.

"He has confirmed today that all those who are over 14 times average earnings are going to lose out. He is standing, as I understand it, by those proposals but the official Opposition is trying to distance itself from it. I think the time has come to ask what the Opposition views and policies are."

Mr Fowler said he thought the press had been rather hard on Mr Meacher, as it took considerable time to produce a kind of report he produced last Monday.

He has exposed quite clearly the ambitions of a future Labour Government. To use his own language, he has lifted the veil on Labour's own secret manifesto."

Mr Fowler challenged the figure of £7 billion for the cost of the Labour plan, saying it was quite clear that the costs would be at least double, in the region of £15 billion. A disability costs allowance would be at least £4 billion a year. "The inevitable consequence of his policies would be a massive increase in income tax and national insurance contributions."

Mr Meacher intervened to say that he broadly agreed

with the order of magnitude of the costs cited in this week's *Economist*. The total cost of £7 billion would come from the abolition of the married man's tax allowance and the additional personal allowance of single parents which would yield £4 billion. This would be put directly into a much increased child benefit. The extra costs of £15 billion to £22 billion for the disability costs allowance could only be funded by improvements in the economy. But Mr Meacher also noted that each year for the last six years the top 5 per cent of the population had received £3 billion in tax relief. Mr Meacher proposed taking £1 billion from this source.

Mr Fowler continued to dispute the cost, challenging Mr Meacher to confirm that all those who earned more than 14 times average earnings were going to lose under the plan.

Challenged by Mr Meacher on whether the present mortgage tax relief system was fair Mr Fowler replied: "The system we have at the moment is broadly right."

Turning to claims that the review would produce the abolition of the state's earnings-related pension scheme he said: "The response to the stories must be wait and see. The Government are looking at all the options in terms of social security reforms."

He said the Government was committing "record resources" to the welfare state and the danger now was that the social security system was becoming impossible to operate. There was a point in having a review if all parts of the system were sacrosanct. "I will not be a prisoner of the present structure."

When decisions were made they would be published and there would be a proper opportunity for public consideration, said Mr Fowler.

No. 10 policy unit gets blame for leaks

By Colin Brown

Political Staff

Antagonism is growing between some ministers and the Prime Minister's policy unit at Downing Street, which is being increasingly blamed for a series of recent leaks.

The unit grew out of Mrs Thatcher's desire to be kept informed on a range of issues without departmental bias. It was given an expanded role in October, 1984, after the Prime Minister's decision to disband the Central Policy Review Staff, or "Think Tank."

The unit's remit was not the same as the Think Tank's. Specifically, it was not intended to "think the unthinkable," which, in the case of the Think Tank, led to considerable government embarrassment over the publication of some of its latest reports, particularly on social policy.

However, ministers now blame the policy unit at Downing Street as the inspiration for a series of reports about various departments considering new policies.

The latest complaints about the activities of the unit came when the *Guardian* reported that officials at the Department of Health were considering the introduction of a voucher scheme for doctors in the forthcoming green paper on the family practitioner services.

The Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, condemned the idea as "barmy," but suspensions continued at the department that, however the leak was finally made, it started within the policy unit, which was seen as attempting to "bounce" ministers to accept their proposals.

Further complaints were made privately last week by ministers after reports that the Department of the Environment wanted to deregulate new lettings to loosen up the market for rented accommodation, which had atrophied since the passage of the Rent Act under Labour.

Ministers insisted that no decision had been reached, but that the idea was being strongly promoted within the unit. So far, it was being resisted because complete deregulation of higher rents being charged, which in turn could lead to tenants making heavier demands on the taxpayer with higher supplementary and housing benefit.

The Prime Minister's adviser within the policy unit on housing is Mr Christopher Walter Monckton, grandson of Walter Monckton, who was created a viscount after serving as Tory

Minister for Labour in the early 1950s. He was also King Edward VIII's legal adviser during the abdication crisis.

Mr Monckton, aged 33, was educated at Harrow, Cambridge and Cardiff. He became a journalist and worked for a time in the Press Office of Tory Central Office. More recently, he has been a leader writer on the *Standard* in London and a member of the Centre for Policy Studies.

There are eight advisers in the unit under Mr John Redwood, the unit's head, who is responsible for liaison on tax, privatisation, tax and public sector land. The others are: Mr Monckton (housing and parliamentary affairs), Mr Barclay Booth (home policy), Mr David Gibson (party-time), Mr David Gibson (party-time), Mr David Gibson (party-time), Mr David Gibson (party-time), Mr David Gibson (party-time), Mr David Gibson (party-time).

Mr Nicholas Owen (defence, competition, the Civil Service and Agriculture), Mr Peter Warr (de-regulation, Trade and Industry), Mr David Willets (health and social security, Treasury Affairs), and Mr John Widdow (energy and transport).

Alliance looks to Tories

By Colin Brown

The SDP/Liberal Alliance parties will be seeking to outmanoeuvre the Government by obtaining as many Tory MPs as possible to support them in the Commons today in a call for postal ballots for the election of trade union executives.

Alliance-initiated debate in the Commons today closely follows a recent Commons motion signed by a number of Tory MPs, led by Mr Edward Leigh (Gainsborough). Mr Leigh was also behind an unsuccessful attempt supported by about 26 Tory MPs last year to insist on postal ballots during the passage of the Trade Union Bill.

The Alliance motion calls for the Government to amend the Act to ensure that, unless it is absolutely impossible in a particular case, all strike ballots for trade union executive committees should be held by secret postal ballot conducted by independent returning officers and scrutineers to avoid abuse.

Militant MP accuses NEC of interfering in reselection

By James Naughtie

LABOUR'S National Executive Committee was accused yesterday of "a blatant attempt" to interfere with the reselection of the Militant-supporting MP for Coventry South-east, Mr Dave Nellist.

Mr Nellist said a demonstration would be mounted tomorrow when the NEC

considers a report from its appeals and mediation committee on the election campaign in the seat in 1983, which is highly critical of Mr Nellist.

He told a Westminster press conference yesterday that if the sub-committee was producing such reports "it ought to be brought to heel or wound up."

He accused Mr Ken Cure, the chairman, of a scurrilous effort to discredit him and said that the inquiry conducted by the sub-committee

had relied for the substance of its report on the evidence presented by Mr Fred Davies, a member of the constituency party whose opposition to Mr Nellist led him to advise voters to support the Alliance candidate in the general election.

Mr Davies was subsequently suspended from party membership for 12 months.

Mr Nellist claimed that allegations in the report that his election leaflet owed more to the policy of the

Militant Tendency than the Labour Party was false and he produced a list of policies from his election leaflet which he said coincided with the positions taken in Labour's national election manifesto.

He said: "Labour Party members in the constituency are incensed that a right-wing sub-committee of the NEC should produce a scurrilous report in an attempt to denigrate our constituency and its MP."

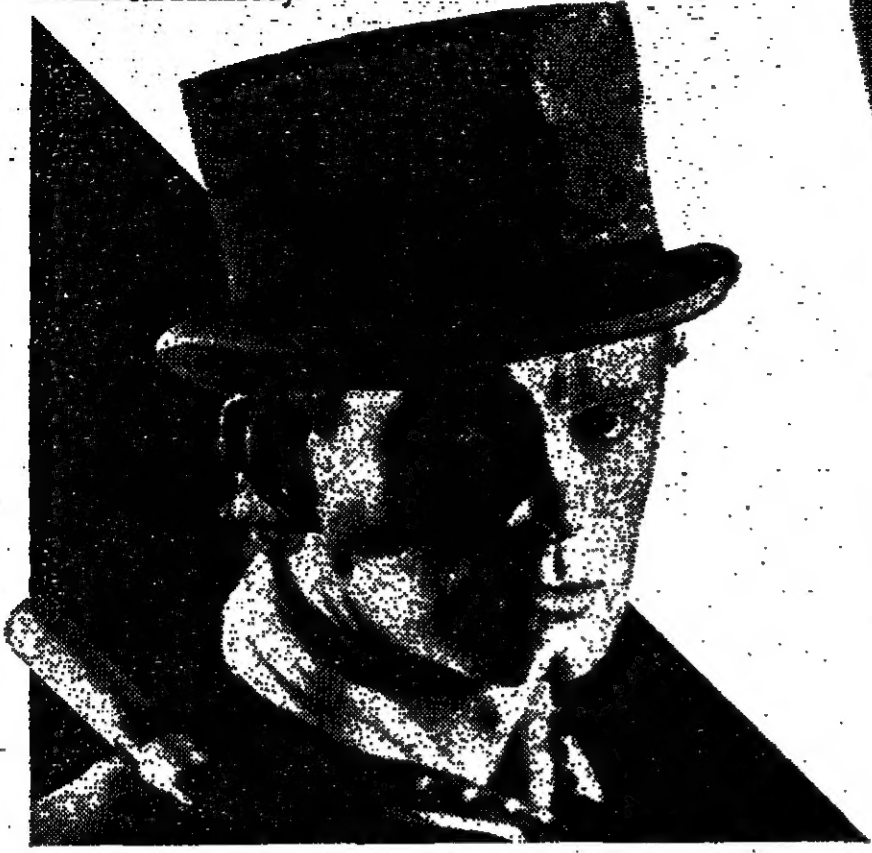
Mr Nellist said it was a

blatant attempt to interfere in the reselection process which he has to undergo, and in which he is expected to be opposed.

He described Mr Davies as "a traitor" and said: "This inquiry is the product of an individual who failed in his attempt to defeat Labour at the general election and who now continues his campaign of denigrating the Labour Party."

Mr Nellist has asked for the right to put his case to the NEC tomorrow.

POOKIESNACKENBURGER IN SCHOOL FOR COOL.
No one speaks heebesees english in our school.
Star pupil DoodleySquat, a pathetic, podgy excuse for a humanbeing, decides to get cool.
Gotit. Gethip. Elbow the pin stripe and get tuned in at nineon Thursday.



DANCE ON FOUR WITH NATALIA MAKAROVA.
What newscaster pirouettes as gracefully as our 9 o'clock presenter on Wednesday?
Natalia Makarova, the world's prima ballerina, dances two contrasting styles and talks about the two disciplines.
By the end even non-ballet buffs might be throwing flowers at the TV.

AT NINE O'CLOCK EVERY NIGHT NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS.

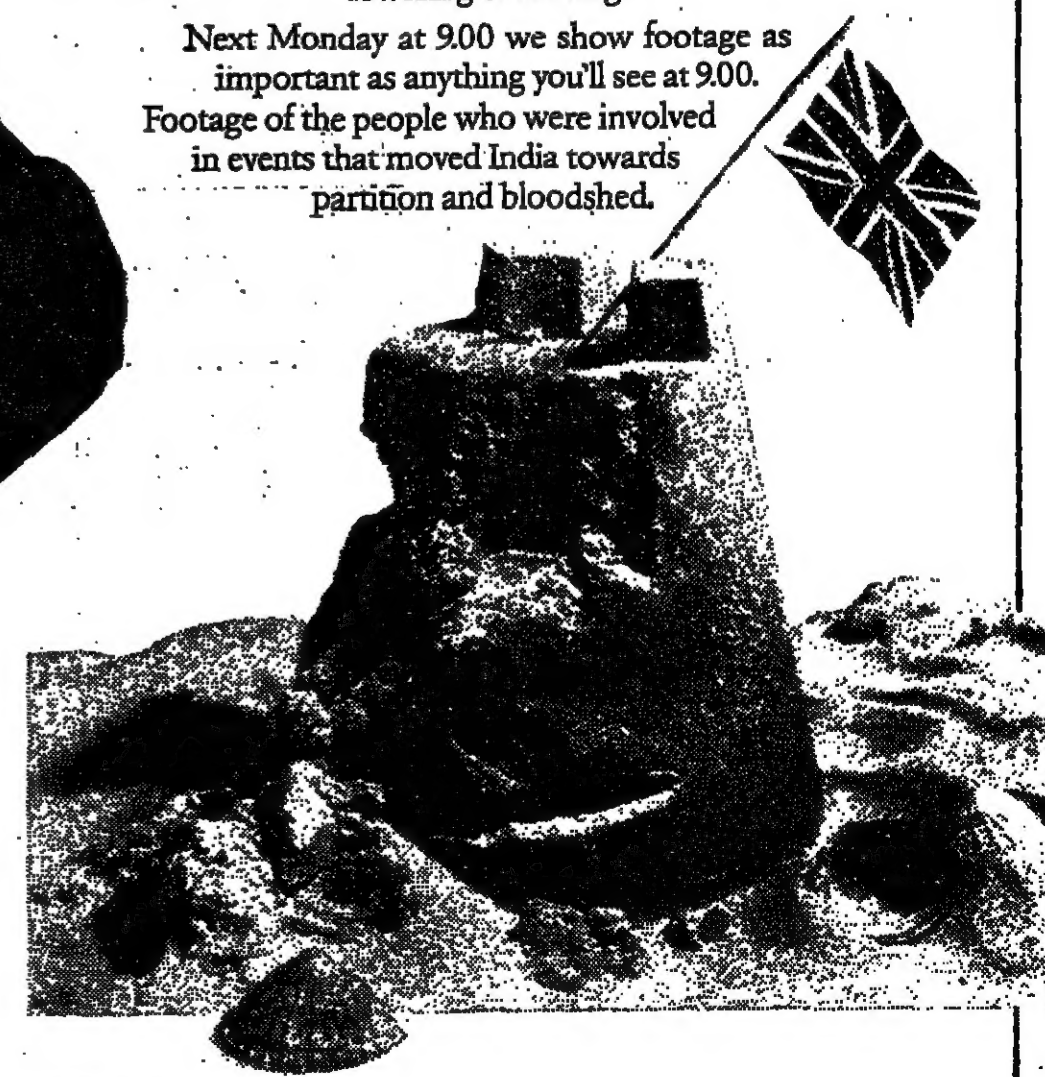


THE OTHER WOMAN.
It's not so terrible when an older man goes after a younger, lively woman.
But what happens when he becomes bored with a younger wife and sets his cap at an older, wiser and more worldly woman?
At 9.00 on Tuesday it makes a more interesting affair than affairs of state.



THE COSBY SHOW.
Dr. Huxtable, Bill Cosby, knows all about bringing kids into the world—except his own.
You can see the funny side at 9.00 on Friday.

END OF EMPIRE.
Was it Churchill's imperial policy that put the British Raj in peril?
Was it his conviction that the Congress were a Hindu priesthood that led him astray?
And was the British stiff upper lip responsible for the lowering of the flag?
Next Monday at 9.00 we show footage as important as anything you'll see at 9.00.
Footage of the people who were involved in events that moved India towards partition and bloodshed.



KEEP YOUR EYE ON

White House demonstrations bring an echo of the sixties

Reagan tries to salvage his policy on Nicaragua

From Michael White in Washington

Chanting demonstrators blocked entrances to the White House yesterday as President Reagan was making last minute efforts to put together a compromise with senior congressmen which would salvage his Nicaraguan policy.

Both houses of Congress will vote on the issue today and the President has already been forced to retreat from his formula for resuming military aid to the contra rebels in 80 days if a ceasefire does not produce useful negotiations. A presidential press conference expected on Wednesday night has now been re-cast as a speech from the White House, in Central America but of Mr Reagan's other congressional tussle, the 1986 budget where he is also in retreat.

The State Department and White House gradually moved to dismiss as propaganda and mere restatement of the latest peace plan brought back from the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua by two US senators. At first Washington hesitated while details emerged.

But at yesterday's State Department briefing the official spokesman stressed that there were only two new points: the offer of an unconditional ceasefire and an attempt, which he called "a step backwards", to restructure the bilateral talks at Manzanillo, Mexico, which the US broke off as fruitless in January.

After consultations with senior colleagues at the White House on Sunday night, the Secretary of State, Mr George

Shultz, emerged to give reporters a thumbs-down sign.

Though details are still unclear, the Sandinistas are suggesting "congressional participation" in any resumed talks, evidently hoping that such a presence would prevent another walkout by the administration. No dialogue with the assorted groups of contra rebels is envisaged in the State Department version of the offer.

Without this (dialogue) with the Democratic opposition, the ceasefire proposal is meaningless since it means essentially calling on the opposition to surrender and accepting the consolidation of a Marxist-Leninist regime in Nicaragua," the spokesman said.

This was also the theme of another tough speech by Mr Shultz in Indianapolis last night.

Outside the President's tied cottage yesterday several hundred demonstrators brought to a climax four days of peaceful protest under the slogan "Jobs, peace and justice," with a sit-in which blocked both Pennsylvania Avenue gates of the White House. Part of a chain of demonstrations across the US it was a small echo of the sixties.

With familiar peace songs, banners and slogans much in evidence the protesters have been attacking Mr Reagan's Central American policies, his "constructive dialogue" with South Africa, the nuclear arms race and domestic budget cuts.

Police closed part of the street but did not move in immediately to arrest people.

Creditors face uphill battle with Sarney

From Bernardo Kucinski in Sao Paulo

After the death of Tancredino Neves, international bankers must be asking themselves the \$100 billion question: what will happen next to Brazil's external debt?

One answer at this early stage is that whatever happens, bankers would have got a better deal with Mr Neves than with his successor, Mr Jose Sarney.

The President-elect was not only a conservative, he was a man of his word, who couldn't understand the concept of not honouring debts. He completely rejected the idea of a unilateral moratorium or debt repudiation.

The new President, Mr Sarney, aged 55, is a minor politician who will have to follow the dictates of the "Brazilian Democratic Movement", which commands the largest representation in Congress and controls most of the heavy-weight state governments.

The party has a deep-rooted anti-IMF philosophy which Mr Neves could afford to ignore, but Mr Sarney is not so secure.

Mr Sarney's image is that of the reactionary, ruthless politician, who only recently defected from the ruling party to join the opposition ticket as Vice-President. He has the record of a typical Latin American populist politician in

his native states of Maranhao and narrowly escaped punishment by the military when the coup was staged in 1964. This populist allegiance, in deep conflict with IMF monetarism, seems to have surfaced again. One of Mr Sarney's first moves, even before Mr Neves died, was to ask the Planning Minister, Mr Joao Sayad, to activate an emergency economic programme to create jobs and feed the poor.

The programme was prepared at Mr Neves's request, but was shelved on the grounds that it was inflationary. A typical Keynesian pub-

lic works programme totalling \$3 billion, it will cost less than 2 per cent of Brazil's gross domestic product, but would suffice to consolidate the present economic recovery and contribute to the reduction of social tension.

The guiding hand Brazil still needs, page 21

Mr Joao Sayad represents the anti-monetarist wing of the ruling coalition; the very fact that he was asked to activate the programme has changed the balance of power between the monetarists and the structuralists. Mr Sarney's decision to shelve the programme coincided with the IMF's decision

to suspend disbursements of loans to Brazil to force the adoption of greater austerity. Just after Mr Neves's election, negotiations between Brazil and the creditor banks advisory committee on rescheduling of the national debt were almost completed.

But the IMF suspension of disbursements was taken by the bankers as a sign to suspend negotiations. Now they deeply regret not having signed the rescheduling agreement.

A new round of negotiations with both the IMF and the banks' advisory committee is due to start later this week, but the monetarist team in charge of the talks — the finance minister, Mr Francisco

Dornelles, and the Central Banks governor, Mr Carlos Lemgruber — lacks authority. Mr Dornelles, selected personally by Mr Neves to be the strong man in the economic team, is now the weak link, having never had any political standing of his own. Mr Lemgruber, despite a surprising last minute conversion to some of the anti-monetarist theses will have to follow party lines if he wants to remain governor.

And Congress will now have a decisive say on the matter of foreign debt and IMF negotiations, for Mr Sarney has not only reaffirmed all the points of Mr Neves's programme, he has also abdicated the right to govern by decree.

Opposition leader who healed Brazil's divisions

By Jan Rocha de Almeida

TANCREDO de Almeida Neves was born in 1910, one of 12 children of a small-town merchant in the hilly central Brazilian state of Minas Gerais. After taking a law degree he married Rosolina, daughter of a local farmer they had three children.

His life-long political career began when he was elected as a local councillor. During the dictatorship of Getulio Vargas, political parties were banned and Mr Neves went back to the law, suffering a brief spell in prison for defending trade unionists. After the Second World War, Brazil enjoyed nearly two decades of fragile democracy and Mr Neves became, successively, a state and federal legislator, minister of justice and during a brief experiment with parliamentary process, prime minister. He was a member of the Social Democratic Party, which was disbanded after the military coup of 1964.

The coup ushered in a military regime that lasted 21 years. Mr Neves, one of the very few congressmen who

opposed the military right from the beginning, became a leader of the Opposition Front party, the MDB. On the MDB ticket he was elected congressman, senator, and governor of his home state.

When the broad movement to restore free elections was finally defeated in Congress in 1964, and the MDB, now the PMDB, decided to accept the Government's rules and field a candidate for the indirect election, Tancredino Neves was the obvious choice. Other opposition leaders were more charismatic, more radical, more eloquent. But Mr Neves' great virtue was that he united and brought together where others divided. His moderation, his tolerance and his conciliatory attitude was in sharp contrast to the Government's rules and the harsh intransigence of Paul Maluf. Mr Neves also had an unblemished reputation for personal honesty.

In January, 1985, he was elected president by an overwhelming majority in the electoral college, thanks to an alliance that brought together Communists and conservatives, big business and trade unionists. After the election, Mr

Neves faced another marathon round of negotiations, this time to accommodate the new government all the different political factions that had supported him. His priorities for the New Republic as Brazil's return to civilian rule became known, were drastically anti-inflationary; he sought total austerity in government spending and punishment of fraud, speculation, and corruption, as well as the improvement of social conditions for the vast majority who lived at or below the poverty line.

Brazilians, emerging from years of rule by grim-faced, bad-tempered army generals, took to "Dr Tancredino" as he was known. They trusted him to improve their lives, although they were realistic about the difficulties he faced inheriting a bankrupt economy. They admired his apparent good health.

When Mr Neves was taken ill on the eve of taking office, Brazilians followed every twist of his long ordeal with sorrow and sympathy, willing him to recover aware that without "Dr Tancredino" to guide it, Brazil's new democracy would be hard put to survive.



A woman sobs in Sao Paulo, Brazil, yesterday after hearing of the death of President-elect Tancredino Neves

Europe urged to unite on weapons research

From Derek Brown in Bonn

European governments should combine in research on a new generation of high-technology weapons — either by contributing to the US Star Wars project, or to their own independent programme — the German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, said yesterday at the start of Western European Union ministerial talks here.

He told the foreign and defence ministers of the seven country alliance that if Europe was to have a bigger role in international balance of power it would have to do more than merely respond to initiatives by others.

Mr Genscher was distinctly more enthusiastic about such a European initiative than his political master, Chancellor Kohl, who is leaning heavily towards German participation in the US Space Defence Initiative.

"Nobody knows today what results the current American research programme will lead to," Mr Genscher said.

"In this context we welcome the French Government's proposal for cooperation in the fields of high technology

among all interested European nations."

The French proposal, called the Eureka Programme, is as yet a vaguely defined idea for cooperation in advance technology research for civilian as well as defence purposes. The French Government has still to explain whether it sees it as an alternative, or a complement to SDI.

The first would incur deep American hostility. In January this year the hawkish US Assistant Secretary of State, for European Affairs, Mr Richard Burt, sent a letter to European governments in which he warned against independent lines, and insisted that joint action was a matter for NATO rather than the recently revived WEU.

Mr Genscher, however, clearly favours a distinctive if not wholly independent European line. He told fellow ministers yesterday: "Without a willingness to increase our own commitment and without constructive European initiatives, there will be no success."

He also stressed the industrial as well as the defence potential benefits of high-technology research.

Farm price delays likely

From Alex Scott in Brussels

Further delays in fixing the annual scale of prices paid to EEC farmers look likely after ministerial discussions in Brussels yesterday.

Mr Michael Jopling the British Agriculture Minister, said compromise proposals by the Italian presidency of the farm council were a step in the wrong direction and would be "expensive" to implement.

Critics said they could wipe out many of the gains made in

financial reform of the Common Agricultural Policy agreed by ministers last year.

The proposals included an attempt to break an impasse between Britain and Germany, on cereal prices. The compromise is almost certain to be rejected by Germany because it would involve a reduction in prices paid to farmers which is precisely what Britain wants.

The proposals also include the basis for a scheme to modify the present strict milk production quotas.

WOOD BY DESIGN

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PRACTICAL WOODWORKING MAY ISSUE OUT NOW

Police step up patrols

Brussels: Police stepped up patrols near potential guerrilla targets but were still hunting for the bombers who struck twice in Brussels at the weekend, Belgian security sources said yesterday.

The sources said fresh clues could emerge today when explosives experts are due to provide results of tests done on bomb fragments and debris found at the North Atlantic Assembly offices and electronics firm AFG-Telefunken.

The previously unknown Revolutionary Front for Proletarian Action (FRAP) claimed responsibility for the attacks in an anonymous phone call to a radio station and by leaving its initials scrawled in red paint at the two places.

The security sources said they suspected FRAP probably included guerrillas previously acting under the label of Fighting Communist Cells.

SS trial opens in Bonn

From Anna Temforde in Bonn

One of the last important trials in West Germany of former members of the SS opened in Bonn yesterday, but only one of the original four defendants appeared in court.

The four — one of whom committed suicide in 1983 while awaiting trial — operated in occupied France and are held responsible for the deportation to Auschwitz of 73,000 Jews between June, 1942, and May 1943.

Count Modest Korff, a former SS captain, now aged 76, was in court yesterday to hear the indictment read. It accused him of complicity in the murder of 185 French Jews sent to the death camp.

The two fellow defendants, Rudolf Bilz and Walter Nühre, obtained medical certificates showing they were unfit to stand trial. Both are aged 75. The fourth accused, Richard Wilhelm Freise, committed suicide.

Korff said in response to the charges that he believed that the Jews were being sent to jobs in the Eastern territories.

Among witnesses to be heard will be Kurt Kischka, the former Gestapo chief of Paris, who was given a 10-year prison term in 1980 for complicity in the murder of 50,000 Jews.

Prosecution of Nazi criminals in West Germany has been hampered by delays in bringing charges, and by the passage of time. Between the end of the war and the beginning of 1984, proceedings were launched against over 6,000, but only 6,000 were convicted, while 80,000 cases were, for one reason or another, not completed.

Murdered priest appeals rejected

Warsaw: Poland's Supreme Court yesterday rejected appeals by four security police officers convicted in the murder of the pro-Solidarity priest, Father Popieluszko, and upheld heavy prison sentences imposed on them.

The court confirmed the 25-year prison sentences imposed on Piotruszka for inciting the murder and on Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski for leading the attack on Father Popieluszko last October.

Gaoi terms of 15 years for Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and 14 years for Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski who helped to kill the priest, were also upheld.

The four men were also ordered to pay 250 each towards the costs of the two-day hearing which they did not attend.

They said in their appeal that the verdicts last February at the end of a six-week trial were inconsistent with the evidence.

The auxiliary prosecutor, Mr Jan Olsewski, told the court that the trial had failed to uncover who had ordered Father Popieluszko to be killed.

Mr Olsewski, who said during the trial that the Soviet Union might have been implicated in the plot against Father Popieluszko, suggested that Colonel Piotruszka was deliberately withholding key evidence.

"So long as Piotruszka remains silent, we will not know everything about this case," he said.

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Crisis in Greece forces PM to call early poll

From George Coats in Athens

Greeks are to hold early general elections, on June 2, according to a letter from the newly elected President, Christos Sartzetakis, to the Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, released in Athens yesterday.

The letter came in reply to a formal written request for an early dissolution of the Greek Parliament sent by Mr Papandreu. Mr Papandreu, who in the past has repeatedly insisted that his government would see out its full term until this autumn, changed his mind following a crisis over his decision to propose Mr

Sartzetakis to the presidency, instead of Mr Konstantinos Karamanlis.

Mr Papandreu had never made a secret of his opposition to the 1975 constitution drawn up when Mr Karamanlis was Prime Minister. Indeed, his party, then a minor parliamentary group, walked out of the chamber when a vote was taken on the constitution.

Specifically, he objected to the considerable powers reserved as presidential prerogatives, which included the right to call a general election should the President feel the Parliament no longer reflected the political will of the country.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Fatah plan to attack on eve of Independence Day foiled
Israeli navy sinks ship carrying 28 guerrillas

From Ian Black in Jerusalem
Israel claimed yesterday that it had foiled a large-scale, sea-borne Palestinian guerrilla attack when a navy patrol boat intercepted and sank a suspect merchant vessel more than 100 miles off the country's Mediterranean coast on Saturday night. Twenty-eight people were on board the ship. Eight were captured and 20 presumed drowned.

The Israeli military command said that an initial interrogation of the prisoners revealed that the ship, a 1,000-ton merchantman called the *Atavus*, had been transporting terrorists to attack targets in Israel on the eve of the country's Independence Day celebrations tomorrow.

The Al-Fatah guerrilla organisation, led by Mr Yasser Arafat, announced in Kuwait yesterday that its men, designated as the Martyrs of Ein Hilwe unit, were on board the ship. Ein Hilwe is a Palestinian refugee camp south of Sidon where there was fierce and prolonged resistance to the advancing Israelis in the early days of the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982.

The Fatah statement also said that the unit had managed to land near Tel Aviv after their mother ship was sunk and that two other boats engaged Israeli ground forces. Another claim of responsibility was issued in Beirut by an anonymous spokesman for the General Command of Palestinian Revolutionary Forces.

The commander of the Israeli Navy, Admiral Avraham Ben-Shoshan, said at a press conference in the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv: "This mission was to hit the shore of Israel and to kill as many people as they could."

President Herzog of Israel said yesterday that talk of moderation in the PLO was shown to be meaningless in the light of the murderous attacks, planned by the Fatah



The crew of the Israeli missile boat with a rubber dinghy captured with eight Palestinians after the sinking of a ship carrying 28 guerrillas bound for Israel

men on the ship. The Prime Minister, Mr Pines, told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that the navy's alertness had prevented "a major disaster".

A statement by the Israeli Defence Forces spokesman said: "An Israeli Navy deep water patrol identified a suspect vessel near Israeli shores on Saturday night. The vessel was ordered to stop and identify. After it refused, warning shots were fired.

"The vessel returned small arms and rocket-propelled grenades fire and attempted to escape. As a result the terrorist vessel was sunk by an Israeli Navy vessel. Twenty-eight terrorists were aboard. Eight were rescued. One body was found and the rest were presumed drowned.

Reuters adds from Beirut: Long Israeli convoys streamed out of the Tyre region of southern Lebanon yesterday carrying equipment towards the Israeli border, residents said. "There is a tremendous amount of equipment being moved in endless columns," one resident said. It looks as if they will be leaving the Tyre area very soon.

Security sources said a road-side bomb damaged vehicles in a convoy consisting of a tank, two armoured vehicles and 20 transports east of the southern town of Jouvaya, nine miles north of the border. No casualties were reported.

Local sources in the south said the Israelis were having difficulty setting up village militias to control a border security strip from guerrilla attack after the withdrawal.

Hopes grow for Sidon peace as militia pull back

From David Hirst in Beirut
Hopes for an end to the fighting in and around Sidon rose yesterday with the announcement that pro-Israeli Christian militiamen are to withdraw from the hills above the city.

The reasons for the withdrawal are unclear, but one, presumably, is the militiamen's belief that they can no longer count on the Israelis after their final pullout from South Lebanon.

Meanwhile, shells hit Sidon before a ceasefire, announced by the Christians came into effect. Christian and Muslim gunmen pounded one another's positions for 90 minutes yesterday.

Shelling diminished minutes after the deadline, but it was nearly two hours before machinegun fire and sporadic explosions died away completely on both sides of the frontlines.

Several buildings were set on fire and hospital sources said that 26 people were wounded and a three-year-old boy was killed in the Muslim-held city centre during the day. Most casualties occurred in the final bombardment.

At a press conference in East Beirut Dr Samir Geagea, leader of the hardline Christian "uprising" against President Amin Gemayel and his pro-Syrian policies, said his Lebanese Forces militiamen would observe a unilateral ceasefire and would begin withdrawing today.

The Sidon fighting started on March 18 shortly after Dr Geagea proclaimed his rebellion and local Christian militiamen came out in its support. Before and during the fighting, the locals were reinforced by Lebanese Forces from Central Lebanon.

At least 100 people were killed and several hundred wounded in six weeks of fighting between the Christians in the hills and Muslim militiamen. Palestinian guerrillas and soldiers of the Lebanese army in the city below. With the advantage of high ground, Christian artillery took a heavy toll of civilians, especially Palestinians in the Ain-Hilweh refugee camp.

The Lebanese Forces have been acting in close coordination with the Israelis who still occupy positions, beyond the mountain resort of Jezzin, only six miles from Sidon. Until recently, the Christians of the region were under the impression that the Israelis would lend their support to the preservation of a salient, under the control of General Antoine Lahd's South Lebanese Army, linking Jezzin with the Israeli frontier.

Offer to Sudan rebels

Abu Dhabi: Sudan's military ruler, General Abdul-Rahman Swareddah, has offered to meet the rebel leader, John Garang, outside Sudan for talks on ending a two-year-old revolt in the south of the country.

The United Arab Emirates newspaper, *al-Khaleej*, quoted the general as saying he still expected Colonel Garang, who is based in Ethiopia, to visit Khartoum.

"If he doesn't come, I will go myself if circumstances call for it, or a delegation will go to meet him in capital of a brotherly or friendly country," said the general, who seized power on April 6.

The Sudanese military announced last week that Colonel Garang would visit Khartoum, but Garang's rebel radio scoffed at this and said the rebellion would continue.

In Tripoli, a Sudanese delegation, apparently seeking to improve relations with Libya, met the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, on Sunday, the official Jana news agency reported yesterday. It said Colonel Gaddafi met Brigadier Fad Elwah Bourmah Nasser and Brigadier Faris Abdallah Arsal, who are members of Sudan's military council.

Jana said the delegation gave Colonel Gaddafi a letter from General Swareddah, who said after his coup that he wanted to maintain strong relations with the United States and to improve relations with Libya and Ethiopia.—Reuters/AP.

Harsher laws for Iranians

TEHRAN: The public prosecutor yesterday issued an ultimatum to those breaking Islamic laws, especially those involving corruption or vice. They would be implemented decisively, Mr Yusef San'ei said in a statement which announced punishments for offences against decency and morals.

They include 74 lashes for a woman who appears in public improperly dressed — in Iran, showing more than the hands and face.

The prosecutor's statement followed two weeks of demonstrations in Tehran by Muslim fundamentalists calling for stricter implementation of the Islamic dress code and for a clampdown on corruption.

President Khomeini said last week: "People are free to dress as they like, but they have to accept certain things. Their clothes should not spread corruption and prostitution and raise passion."

Four hundred Muslim clergymen from 54 countries began a conference in Baghdad yesterday to discuss ways of ending the 55-month-old Gulf War.

The vice-chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, Mr Izzat Ibrahim, inaugurated the three-day talks on behalf of President Hussein with a call to adopt practical means to stop the shedding of Muslim blood and the destruction of property.—Reuters.

More councillors resign in protest

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg
The number of black town councillors who have resigned since the outbreak of unrest in black townships last September topped the 150 mark yesterday, with the simultaneous resignation of all nine members of the Somerset East-Cookhouse community council in the Eastern Cape.

It was the fifth council to collapse in the Eastern Cape since January. One councillor, whose house was attacked last month, described his decision to quit as a move to place himself "on the side of the people."

Councillors have been under sustained popular pressure to resign from the town councils, which have been condemned as institutions designed to enlist blacks in the service of the central Government and its policies, and to divert them from their quest for representation in Parliament.

Five councillors have been killed by enraged mobs, one of whom, the mayor of Kwanobule in the Eastern Cape, was shot down and burned to death. At least 110 councillors have been the target of physical attacks.

But attacks on councillors and black policemen—56 black policemen have been injured, according to official figures—represent only one dimension of the growing intra-black violence: there are signs of growing tension between rival black political movements.

The Transvaal vice-president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Dan Hlabi, confirmed yesterday that two Azapo officials, one a former president, and a member of the Azanian Students' Movement, were beaten up at the weekend at the University of the North by supporters of the United Democratic Front.

One of the Azapo officials, Mr Sydney Temba, was in a serious condition in hospital yesterday, Mr Hlabi said. Mr Lybon Mbasa, the former Azapo president, was suffering from a broken leg and a stab wound. The three men are said to have been attacked with knives, bricks, and stones.

In another outburst of intra-black violence, members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade were attacked in the township of Dukuza, about 25 miles east of Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, at a hearing of the Kammeyer inquiry into the killing of 20 blacks by police gunfire at Langa last month, counsel for police accused an ambulance man of trying to create the erroneous impression that a two-year-old child had been shot dead by police.

Mr Chris Jansen, for the police, told the inquiry he could produce evidence from hospital staff that a two-year-old Coloured child had died of natural causes that day.

Responding to a charge that he had created the impression that the child had been shot in Langa, the ambulance man, Mr Joseph Berry, said: "I'm not here to give any impression, but just to tell what I saw."

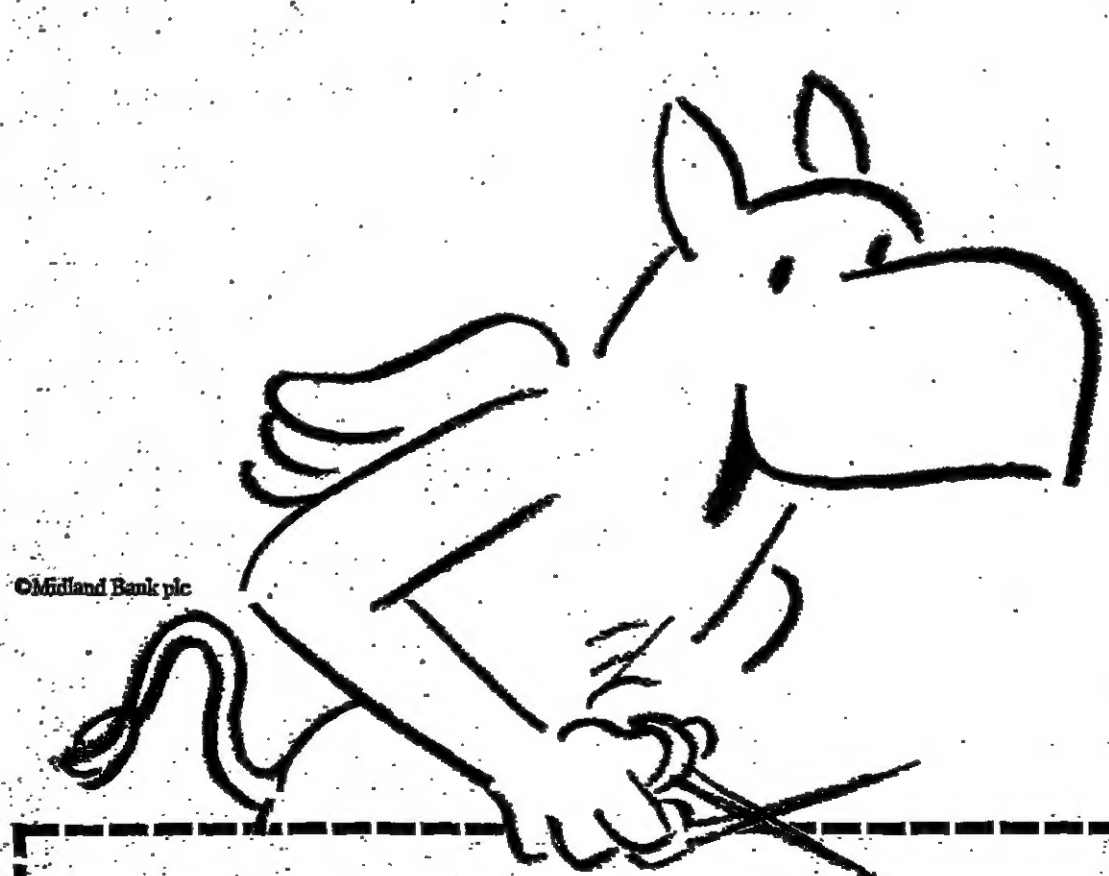
Last Friday he told the inquiry he had seen the child in the hospital sluice room and that a fellow ambulance man had seen it being "offloaded" at the hospital by police.

Earlier, police dispersed about 50 demonstrators outside the Uitenhage magistrate's court, where the inquiry is being held.

The demonstrators were protesting against the police presence in local townships.

According to police, the demonstrators approached the court building in a mass instead of sending a delegation to speak to the magistrate. Police said the demonstrators were dispersed by a single policeman. Witnesses said that demonstrators were chased about 100 yards by more than one policeman.

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Police lead mob in attack on Gujarat newspaper offices

Army moves in to stop caste riots in Ahmedabad

From Eric Silver in New Delhi

The army took over in Ahmedabad yesterday as caste rioting, which has claimed 36 lives in Gujarat in the past 11 weeks, found a new target — the Indian press.

After a policeman and a young civilian died from stab wounds sustained in weekend violence, police officers were reported to have led a mob which attacked two newspaper offices in the state capital, Ahmedabad, which has been the main focus of the recent trouble.

They set fire to the building of a leading vernacular daily, Gujarat Samachar, and beat up half a dozen reporters and photographers in revenge for reports highlighting police atrocities.

Ninety minutes later the crowd returned and started pelting firemen with stones. The firemen fled before they had finished putting out the blaze in the three-storey building. Two cars parked nearby were also set on fire.

The mob then turned its attention to the branch office of the Indian Express. Although the area was under curfew, newspaper executives complained that neither the army nor the police intervened to stop the mayhem.

After the state's chief minister, Mr. Madhavsinh Solanki, conferred with senior military and police commanders, the army moved in to take control.

The trouble began in protest at the state government's plan to increase the share of university places and civil service jobs reserved for members of the lower castes and "scheduled" tribes from 10 to 28 per cent.

Middle-class Indians complained that this was turning into discrimination against their often better qualified sons and daughters. The reaction was doubly vehement because the rise, announced by the Chief Minister on the eve of the State Assembly elections, was seen as a bribe to low-caste voters.

Indian commentators argue that the government has brought the trouble on itself by applying positive discrimination — aimed at raising living standards and breaking down traditional social barriers — too crudely. The test has been membership of a particular caste or tribe, rather than need.

Mine kills 24 guerrillas

Colombo: Twenty-four captured Tamil separatist guerrillas and four soldiers were killed when a guerrilla landmine blew up a military convoy in Sri Lanka's Northern Province, official sources said yesterday.

They said a convoy of eight vehicles was driving near Mullativu when guerrillas set off the landmine, wrecking a vehicle carrying their captured colleagues and the four soldiers guarding them.

The landmine was apparently intended for other vehicles in the convoy carrying troops, the sources said.

Officials had said earlier the guerrillas were killed in a battle after the landmine explosion.

In another incident, security forces killed 10 guerrillas travelling in a vehicle at Vellady, 30 miles from Northern Province's capital of Jaffna, the sources said. Several guns and hand-grenades were seized from the vehicle.

Troops have been waging a hit-and-run battle with the guerrillas fighting to set up a separate state for Sri Lanka's minority Tamil community. — Reuters.

Last rites of colonialism 30 years after Bandung

From Nicholas Cumming-Bruce in Jakarta

The First intercontinental conference of coloured people in the history of mankind will be commemorated tomorrow in Indonesia's volcanic city of Bandung by delegations representing three-quarters of the world's population.

Some 80 delegations including 23 foreign ministers and representatives of the PLO, Swapo and the ANC are among the throng cramming into this former Dutch colonial town for the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference that was dedicated to fighting colonialism, giving newly independent countries a voice in world affairs, and heeding the call for the Nonaligned Movement.

Tomorrow's affair is largely commemorative, although Indo-

nesia, seeking to make it more than an exercise in nostalgia, maintains it will reaffirm the principles adopted 30 years ago and adapt them to the contemporary needs of developing countries.

It is true that colonialism experienced in a political sense is practically finished, but the legacy is still there, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, said in an interview. "But the message of Bandung 30 years ago is still relevant. I think the banner now should be economic emancipation. Political independence without economic independence is meaningless."

It is a much-repeated line that has done nothing to generate the electric tension of the original event which was attended by such key figures of the anti-colonial struggle as Jawaharlal Nehru (accompanied by a youthful Indira Gandhi),

Chou En-lai, Gamal Abdel Nasser, and Pham Van Dong. To West which had just seen France humiliatingly defeated in Vietnam and guided by a US crusade against communism that had just seen the creation of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation, the Bandung Conference was an object of suspicion and disdain.

As reported in press reports at the time, it appeared a cross between a Communist plot and a rally of untied people conspiring against the West.

Under the headline "Asia can West stand the tide?" Newsweek magazine marked the occasion by recalling Kaiser Wilhelm II's fears of the "yellow peril" and warning of the menace of an Afro-Asian combination, turned by communism against the West.

But the only controversy to touch tomorrow's event stems from the conflict between regional powers over Kampuchea. Vietnam's Pham Van Dong, one of only four survivors from the 1955 conference, declined to come to this assembly because of the invitation sent to another original member, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Kampuchea. He, too, is staying away, although both sides will be represented.

The conference is not intended to serve as a forum for debate on the issue, but with all foreign ministers of Asian nations attending it may be used as an occasion to float new proposals in response to those put forward by Hanoi last month.

The Malaysian Foreign Minister, Ahmad R. Ithuddin, said yesterday that he would be proposing to his Asian colleagues the idea of close-proximity talks in which the two

sides do not actually meet, between Prince Sihanouk's coalition and the Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh.

Ironically, Bandung and the celebration being staged in Vietnam to mark the 10th anniversary of the fall of Saigon and the final defeat of the US war effort there coincide with an Indonesian push for greater US involvement in the region.

"The stabilisation of South-east Asia lies strangely with the Americans," Mr. Mochtar said. ASEAN lacks the weight to evoke the respect of the superpowers, he argued, and Kampuchea created by China the US should normalise ties with Vietnam as part of a "strategic settlement." The suggestion, however, has not won much interest in Washington.

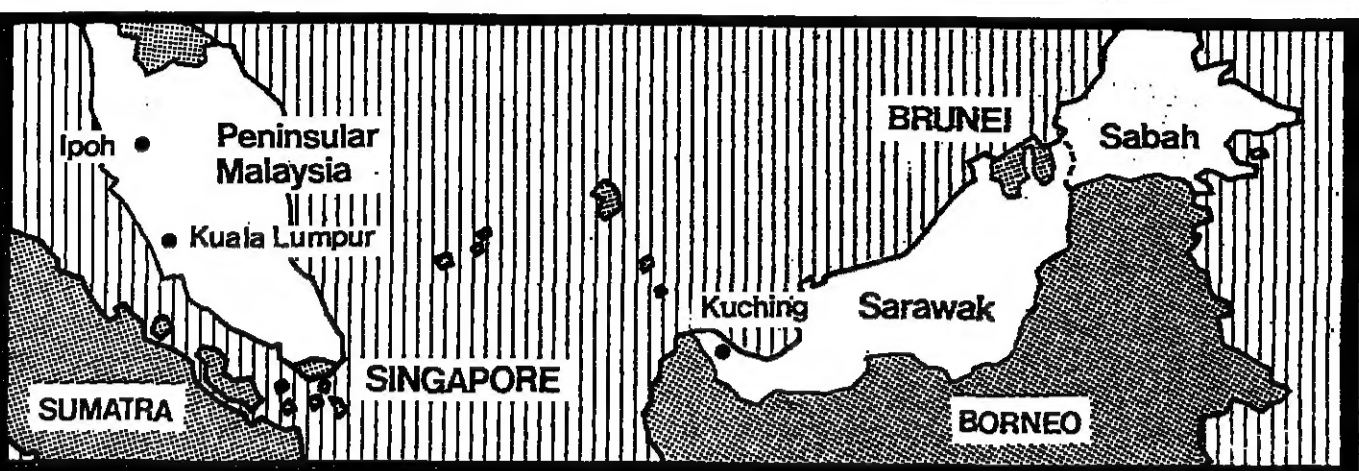
Of more immediate interest are signs of a thaw in Indo-

Chinese relations evident in Jakarta's invitations in Peking to attend Bandung.

The Foreign Minister Mr. Wu Tungkuan is the first Chinese minister to visit Indonesia since relations were severed 18 years ago after the Communist backed coup attempt.

On arrival in Jakarta yesterday, Mr. Wu restated China's interest in restoring full relations, regarded by Peking as a key step towards breaking down the suspicion with which it is still viewed in non-Communist countries of the region.

Indonesia's government sanctioned a resumption of direct trade late last year but has bluntly stated more time is needed. Mr. Suharto declared earlier this month, must first break off support for underground Communist movements in South-East Asia.



Mass killings protest unit set up

By Michael Simmons

The formation of an organisation to campaign against mass killings in the way that Amnesty International works for the release of prisoners of conscience was announced in London yesterday.

Since the acts will be to lobby the world bank, the IMF, and international agencies, to urge them to take account of human rights in formulating their aid policies.

Introducing the organisation, International Alert, its first chairman, Lord Young, said that the organisation was opening simultaneously in London and Los Angeles, with a lobbying centre to follow shortly in Washington. Original material from the United Nations, where Professor Leo Kuper has been researching mass killings for more than 20 years, will form the base from which campaigns will be launched.

Uganda will be the first country to be scrutinised and feelers have already been put

out to the Foreign Office to act as hosts for a round-table conference, perhaps in London, which would bring together President Milton Obote, as well as representatives of the National Resistance Movement and other opposition groups.

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that the killings have some-what lessened in recent months. Elections, unless preceded by conciliation, could set the violence going once again on a horrific scale.

Soundings to establish Ugandan Government interest will be made initially with the Uganda High Commission in London, as well as representatives of resistance groups.

A spokesman for one of the latter said last night that London could not seriously be entertained as a venue for the proposed round table so long as Britain was a supplier of military expertise.

The High Commissioner, Mr. Shafiq Arain, who has been in London more than four years, said that though the founders named they have never made any attempt to see me or to discuss the matter with me as

representative.

After Uganda, the organisation aims to look more closely at Sri Lanka, where the government is engaged in a bitter and protracted conflict with separatist Tamils; Indonesia, where government forces are engaged in a resistance fighters in East Timor; and at Kampuchea, now under Vietnamese occupation. Close attention will also be paid to developments in South Africa.

International Alert is sponsored jointly by the Institute of Community Studies, of which Lord Young has been director since 1983, and the Minority Rights Group, whose director is Mr. Ben Whitaker.

Funds are being sought from the Cadbury Trust and the Fort Foundation.

Mr. Peter Benenson, the English lawyer who started Amnesty in 1961, and Mr. Martin Amis, the novelist and editor, are among the founders.

Politicians try to keep power after poll defeat

Kuala Lumpur: An unsuccessful last ditch attempt by Kuala Lumpur politicians to hang on to power plunged the East Malaysian state of Sabah into turmoil yesterday.

Police put roadblocks round the capital, Kota Kinabalu, as news spread of a pact between rival groups to prevent the winners of weekend state elections taking office.

The federal government vetoed the coalition move after a day of confusion which closed most shops and offices in Kota Kinabalu and sparked rumours of riots and demonstrations on the Singapore stock market.

Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, leader of the north Borneo states indigenous Kadazan community, was eventually sworn in as Chief Minister late in the day.

His two-month-old party, the Parti Bersatu Sabah, crushed the Berjaya party of Datuk Harris Salleh, who has ruled the timber-rich state for the past nine years.

Mr. Harris, a multi-millionaire and an authoritarian figure, lost his seat in the state assembly, as PBS took 25 of the 48 elected seats.

Berjaya, which he helped form in 1976 to topple the then Chief Minister, Tun Mustapha Harun, lost all but six of the 44 seats it won in the last election in 1981.

Politicians viewed the huge swing against Berjaya, part of the federal National Front coalition headed by the Prime Minister Dr. D. Mahathir

Mohamad, as a blow to the Kuala Lumpur Government which had despatched an army of cabinet ministers to campaign for Mr. Harris.

Mr. Pairin, the only Christian Chief Minister of Malaysia's 13 states, played on the Kadazan's anti-federal sentiments and campaigned on their grievances over job discrimination and the allocation of government development funds.

The mainly Christian Kadazans form almost a third of Sabah's 1.3 million population, which includes Muslims, Malays and Bajaus, and ethnic Chinese.

Mr. Harris was reluctant to give up power, opposition assemblymen said. Within hours of the result he attempted to bring together a coalition with his arch-rival, Mr. Mustapha, whose Muslim-based United Sabah National Organisation raised its tally of seats to 16 from three.

The erstwhile enemies persuaded the head of state to swear Mr. Mustapha in as Chief Minister. Mr. Mustapha hoped to obtain a working majority by filling the state assembly's six nominated seats with his supporters. PBS members said PBS sought a court writ to declare Mr. Mustapha's appointment unconstitutional.

However, the Federal Government vetoed Mr. Harris's manoeuvre, saying the wishes of the majority must be respected. — Reuters.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN

EDUCATION

Assistant Education Officer (Forward Planning)

Principal Officer (posts 43-46) £13,326 — £14,358 County Hall, Beverley

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the post of Assistant Education Officer (Forward Planning) to work in the Education Department concerned with the planning and use of resources. In consultation with senior officers of the Authority, the person appointed will consider present and possible future needs and develop approaches with the aim of making the best use of existing resources and establishing long-term development plans.

Closing date: 6th May, 1985.

Required for September, 1985

Heads for the following Schools

Humberston Comprehensive School
Humberston Avenue,
Humberston, Grimsby, South Humberside
1,264 Pupils on roll. Burnham Group 11, Age range 11-18

Withernsea High School,
Hull Road, Withernsea,
North Humberside.
1,264 Pupils on roll. Burnham Group 11, Age range 11-18.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced Teachers for the above posts which will become vacant following the retirement of the respective Heads of the Schools. The successful candidates will be expected to commence duty in September, 1985.

Closing date: 3rd May, 1985.

To obtain application forms for any of the above posts please write enclosing stamped, addressed envelope to the Director of Education, Staffing Section, County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside, HU7 9BA.

All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disability, race, creed, sex or marital status. Disabled candidates whose applications have the written support of their D.F.C. will be guaranteed an interview.

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

TURKEY

TBA, Turkey's largest private ELT institution (3,000 adult students, 60 teachers) requires qualified, experienced

ELT TEACHERS

FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1985

Further details on receipt of application.

Send detailed c.v. including two referees and phone number to:

THE TURCO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION
27 ADAKALE SOKAK
YENISEHIR
ANKARA, TURKEY
Telephone: 31 77 88

MULTICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICE

Birmingham LEA is committed to the promotion of racial equality through the establishment of a strong anti-racist, multicultural perspective in all the City's schools. To this end, a Multicultural Support Service is being created. This service will provide a range of support services to schools in the City of Birmingham.

HEAD OF SERVICE

Required from September, 1985

Salary Group 8: £14,064 — £15,963

A Head is required to lead this dynamic and expanding service, consisting of some 30 centrally held staff who are divided into three different units.

The M.S.S. exists to help schools achieve the LEA's aim of promoting racial equality and justice through the establishment of a strong anti-racist, multicultural perspective in all its schools.

Knowledge of minority ethnic needs and a strong commitment to anti-racist education is a therefore essential. The Chief Education Officer, Room 20, School Division, City of Birmingham Education Department, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BU, enclosing a.s.e.

TWO SCALE 3 TEACHERS

To take part in the "THE PROMOTION OF RACIAL EQUALITY AND JUSTICE PROJECT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS".

Applicants must be committed to anti-racist education, have an interest in and knowledge of curriculum change and some experience in the production of materials better suited to the needs of all pupils in multi-racial Britain.

CO-ORDINATOR FOR URDU

Scale 4

In the last two years the Multicultural Support Service has been dramatically expanded and now includes a number of new units, including the COMMUNITY LANGUAGES UNIT.

The unit is a team of 16 teachers of South Asian languages who are employed in the City's Secondary Schools. Seven of the 16 are teachers of Urdu and a CO-ORDINATOR FOR URDU is required for September, 1985.

The successful candidate will work under the direction of the Senior Teacher in charge of the Unit and will be expected to have good written and spoken Urdu skills and to be able to communicate effectively with Urdu speaking parents and staff.

Applicants should send their applications, enclosing a.c.e., to the Chief Education Officer, Room 20, School Division, City of Birmingham Education Department, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BU, enclosing a.s.e.

Closing date for all posts: 3rd May, 1985.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

Research Officer SCOTLAND

The National Union of Students-Scotland is currently seeking an experienced Research Officer with good communication and administrative skills.

Applicants will need a specialist knowledge of non-advanced Further Education and will be working as a team of two researchers in support of the Scottish Executive of the National Union of Students, based in Edinburgh.

Salary is on the scale of £2,054 to £2,154 (maximum entry point £7,794). Holidays are 21 days, rising to 23 days, plus 5 days at Christmas and all Public Holidays.

Application forms obtainable from Gyles Robinson, National Union of Students, 461 Holloway Road, London N7 6JZ 999.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 6th May, 1985.

NUS IS STRIVING TO BE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

Qualified English Teachers

required to work for German private schools in-company training for short periods or on a permanent basis.

Requirements:

- University Degree, Teaching Diploma — RSA TEFL Diploma
- Practical experience
- Knowledge of German and driving licence would be advantageous.

Salary:

Starting at DM 3,600 per month.

Application with c.v., photograph, telephone no. Time of availability to be sent to: Mrs. E. Baur, Euro-Sprachschul-Organisation GmbH, Hauptstr. 28, D-5251 Stollberg.

Interviews are normally held in London.

HAMPSHIRE EDUCATION AUTHORITY

County Adviser for Primary and Middle School Education

Soulbury Scale Head Teacher Group 9

This vacancy arises on 1st September, 1985, owing to the retirement of Mr. Frank Carswell. The person appointed will act as the leader/co-ordinator of the county team of nine Primary Advisers, taking responsibility for their deployment and development as a team, and acting part-time as a Primary Adviser in one of the Authority's eight administrative areas.

The County Adviser will be based in Winchester and work as required across the county as a whole.

Applications for this post are invited from qualified teachers with both substantial and successful primary experience including headship, and experience of advisory or similar work in a local education authority.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Education Personnel Unit, The Castle, Winchester SO23 8UG, enclosing a.s.e., or telephone Winchester 54411 Ext. 455 quoting reference CE12021. Closing date for receipt of applications: 3rd May 1985.

North East Derbyshire College of Further Education

Principal: Peter Linley

Curriculum Co-ordinator

Principal Lecturer

Salary £13,085-£14,580

Applications are invited for the above new post, which involves responsibility for curriculum development and the co-ordination of schools liaison and recruitment for the 16-19 age group.

Initially, the successful applicant will be based in the Department of General Education and will act as its Deputy Head. It follows that it would be an advantage for applicants to be graduates in a field appropriate to the Department (Social Science or Pure Science) but of greater importance is a broad experience in Technical or Further Education establishments, involving both administrative and teaching duties.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Principal, North East Derbyshire College of Further Education, Rectory Road, Clowns, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, S43 4BO and completed applications should be returned to him by Friday, 3rd May, 1985.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

DERBYSHIRE County Council

LA SAINTE UNION COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Avenue, Southampton SO9 5HB
Tel: (0703) 226761

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

HEAD OF SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the important post of Head of the Science Department who is responsible for organising and teaching a variety of courses in Science, including Applied Science, B.Sc. and H.Sc. courses, from September, 1985.

The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience, to be a qualified teacher and have a keen interest in Science Education, especially in the primary area.

Further details from the Principal's Secretary.

Closing date for applications: 5 May, 1985.

LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATION

3-YEAR FIXED TERM APPOINTMENT FROM SEPTEMBER 1985

Applications are invited for a permanent primary school post as a Lecturer II or Senior Lecturer in Education at higher degree level in an education discipline. An interest in Special Educational Needs or Curriculum Studies would be an advantage.

The person appointed will join the team of staff working on the B.Sc. P.S.E. and In-Service Education programmes.

A broad range of experience in education, particularly in the primary area, would be an advantage.

Further details from the Principal's Secretary.

Closing date for applications: 5 May, 1985.

ilea Inner London Education Authority

Inspector for Music

Salary range £15,210-£17,070 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited for the post of Inspector for Music. The duties include inspecting, monitoring and advising music education in schools, colleges, A.E.I.s and youth centres in the five divisions south of the Thames. Additionally the Inspector will have an Authority-wide responsibility to develop music activities in a multicultural context. The successful applicant will be based at the ILEA Music Centre, Ebury Bridge and will join a team of music inspectors and advisory staff. Applicants should have wide and varied teaching experience and be able to make a substantial contribution to developing music activities which reflect the influence of cultures outside the Western European Tradition. Suitable for Job Share: Application form and further details are available from Personnel Services Division (EQ/Estab 18), Room 26, the County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an A.E.

Closing date for the return of completed applications to the above address is 13 May 1985.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UNITED KINGDOM GRADUATE PROGRAMME)

USC has an opening, at the level of Assistant Professor of International Relations or equivalent, for the position of Associate Director of Studies in the UK Master of Arts Programme. The University requires that applicants hold the Ph.D. degree. The Associate Director of Studies will have both postgraduate teaching and administrative responsibilities. The salary is subject to review, depending on qualifications, and will be between US \$16,000 and \$18,000 per annum.

Applicants should send full background particulars (curriculum vitae and letters of reference) to the Director of Studies, USC, 9 St. James's Square, London SW1, prior to 31st May, 1985.

The starting date will be 1st July if possible, and interviews will be held in mid-June in London.

WORKBASE TRADES UNION EDUCATION AND SKILLS PROJECT

Workbase is a Trades Union project which provides educational opportunities for manual workers during work time. Our students come from all sections of the community and we would like to reflect this in our staff composition. Therefore we would welcome applicants from all ethnic groups.

We would like to make the following appointments to our team:

2 TEACHERS/DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Whose work involves teaching in at least one of the following areas: literacy, numeracy and E.S.L. The work also involves setting up new courses, liaising with Trades Unions, employers, and educationalists.

Contract initially for one year to start as soon as possible. Salary £2,948 to £11,550 (including L.W.).

1 PART-TIME NUMERACY TEACHER

For 12 hours per week at £3.05 per hour. To start as soon as possible. Closing date: 17th May, 1985.

Please send a.s.e. for application form and job description to: WORKBASE, Trades Union Building, Southwark, London SE1, 10th Floor, Westgate Street, London SE1.

We are an equal opportunities employer.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Department of Oceanography

Lectureships in Marine Geology/Geophysics

Applications are invited for the following posts:

- Lectureship in Marine Geology: A sedimentologist is required, with research interests in clastic sedimentary processes. Some experience and/or interest in other fields of marine sedimentary geology, such as biostratigraphy, palaeogeography, etc. would be an advantage. Salary: £12,500 to £14,325 per annum (under review) according to experience and qualifications.
- Lectureship in Marine Geophysics: A marine seismologist is required, with research interests in reflection seismic techniques and their applications to marine geological problems. The main teaching commitment of the appointees will be for advanced courses in physical sedimentology and marine geophysics. Salary: £12,500 to £14,325 per annum (under review) according to experience and qualifications.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. A. S. Copland to whom applications (7 copies) with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three referees should be sent to: University of Southampton, Staffing Department, Southampton SO9 0W, quoting reference number 2087.

Loughborough University of Technology

SENIOR ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for this senior post in the Academic Section of the University's central administration. Candidates should be graduates with good administrative experience, preferably in a university or higher education institution.

Salary will be within Administrative Grade III (currently £14,135 to £17,705 per annum under review from 1 April). Further particulars and application forms are available from the Registrar, Loughborough University, Leicestershire.

EXPERIENCED OUTDOOR PURSUITS INSTRUCTORS

wanted for 1-3 year contract.

For details contact: Mike Turner, Leisure Ventures, Phoenix, East, Phoenix, Swansea Valley SA8 1GS. Telephone: 0636 730757

The Centre for British Teachers Limited
OMAN

INSPECTORS AND TEACHERS OF EFL

The Centre for British Teachers, best known for its English teaching projects in Malaysia, Morocco, Brunei and Germany, has been asked by the Omani Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs to employ:

- 7 Inspectors of English and
- 20 Teachers of EFL at Secondary Level.

Teachers will be posted throughout the Sultanate in groups of 2 or 3, and in this, the first year of the project, personal qualities such as self-sufficiency, flexibility and a sense of humour are as important as professional qualifications.

Qualifications for Inspectors should have:

- a recognised degree in English or Modern Languages;
- a post-graduate teaching certificate;
- a minimum of four years' TEFL experience.

For further information please contact:

Mrs E. Baddeley, Recruitment Coordinator,
THE CENTRE FOR BRITISH TEACHERS (GOM),
Quality House, Quality Court,
Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP.
Telephone: 01-242 2982.

Since there are new vacancies, teachers who have recently applied to the Centre are encouraged to re-apply. Preference will be given to single state teachers or married teaching couples, with experience in the Arab world.

The Centre for British Teachers Limited
MALAYSIA
PROJECT DIRECTOR

The Centre for British Teachers, a registered English charity, whose main aim is to promote the teaching of English overseas, wishes to appoint a Director for its project in Malaysia. The Centre has employed more than 400 teachers in Malaysia since 1970 and throughout the world has an excellent reputation at State and Federal level. The current project, which is part of a new Government policy under which Malaysian students will be prepared for 'A' level examinations in Malaysia, employs 80+ teachers. The Project Director, who will be based in the Centre's office in Kuala Lumpur, will be responsible for a small team of officers who provide the professional and personal support for the teachers and their dependants.

The post is now vacant and the Centre wishes to appoint as soon as possible. The initial contract will be for one year.

A generous remuneration package is available. This includes an appropriate salary, plus a company car, accommodation allowance, full medical cover and insurance and a range of other benefits. Interested candidates are invited to submit letters of application with a Curriculum Vitae, and are asked to indicate the earliest date they could be available. Please write as soon as possible to:

C. C. Baker, Operations Manager,
The Centre for British Teachers Ltd. (GPD01),
Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP.
Tel: 01-242 2982.

The Centre for British Teachers Limited
PROJECT DIRECTOR
OMAN

A request of the Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs, the Centre for British Teachers is setting up an English teaching project in the Sultanate of Oman.

The Centre is best known for the high level of professional and welfare support offered to the teachers it has employed in Malaysia, Morocco, Brunei and Germany. It now wishes to appoint an Educational Administrator to set up and run the new teaching project in Oman. In its first year in Oman the Centre will employ seven Inspectors of English and 20 Teachers of EFL for Secondary Schools. The Project Director, who will be based in the Centre's office in Muscat, will be responsible for the liaison with the Ministry of Education and other relevant Ministries, and for the professional and personal support of the teachers and their dependants.

A generous remuneration package is available, including an appropriate salary, plus a company car, accommodation, full medical cover and insurance and a range of other benefits. Interested candidates are invited to submit letters of application with a Curriculum Vitae, and are asked to indicate the earliest date they will be available. Please write as soon as possible to:

C. C. Baker, Operations Manager,
THE CENTRE FOR BRITISH TEACHERS LTD. (GPD01),
Quality House, Quality Court,
Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP.
Telephone 01-242 2982.

The Centre for British Teachers Limited
MALAYSIA
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR SIXTH FORM TEACHERS OF SCIENCE AND PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS

The Centre for British Teachers is recruiting teachers of Principles of Accounts, Physics, Chemistry and Economics to teach at GCE 'A' level to Malaysian students at a Junior Science College in Seremban. This is an excellent chance for experienced 'A' level teachers to spend two years teaching well-motivated students in an attractive town 41 miles from Kuala Lumpur.

We are looking for dedicated and professional subject teachers with:

- a good Honours degree and a PGCE in the relevant subject;
- a minimum of three years' experience teaching your subject at 'A' level.

Contracts are for two years from 1st August, 1985. Salaries from MS205 to MS2705 per month (current rate of exchange: £1 = MS205). Return airfares, medical cover, National Insurance and DES Superannuation rights supergranted.

For further details about these posts contact:

Mrs E. Baddeley, Recruitment Coordinator,
THE CENTRE FOR BRITISH TEACHERS (GM1),
Quality House, Quality Court,
Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP.
Telephone: 01-242 2982.

COMMUNITY DRUG PROJECT

Established in 1968, and based near the Brighton & Coast, CDP offers advice, counselling and consultancy services with regard to problem drug use in South London. We have received an additional 3 year grant from the DHSS to expand our work in training and with young people.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT WORKER

The CDP has a proven reputation in the field of training professional groups. A Worker is required to develop, organise and deliver courses and materials on working with drug users for a wide range of professional and community groups, and to assist them in the development of responses to problem drug takers.

Experience in adult, social work or health education and course design essential. Car owner preferred.

YOUTH WORKER

Young people figure highly in our client group. A Worker is required to work with young people during early and advanced involvement with drug use to offer support and counselling to develop responses to meet their particular needs, and to offer advice to other professionals and parents.

Salary for both posts £9,510 p.a. inclusive.

Telephone for details 01-208 0797 or 01-208 6986.
Closing date 10th May 1985.

HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE
School of Food Studies
Lecturer II/
Senior Lecturer
FOOD SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited to fill the key post in Food Science/Food Technology. Teaching is at degree/postgraduate level and research and consultancy work is encouraged. Applicants should hold appropriate qualifications in food science or technology or other related disciplines.

US £7,548-£12,000
SL £11,775-£19,128
Omb £14,561

Application forms and details from The Personnel Office, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull, HU6 7RT. Tel: (0482) 446506. Closing date: 15.5.85

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA
Senior Research Assistant

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Senior Research Assistant in the Department of Health, Behaviour and Society. Applicants should have a good honours degree in computer science, electronics, statistics or related disciplines, and 20 years' relevant professional experience. The successful candidate will work on a collaborative project with the Health Research Laboratory where work will be primarily conducted. The research will be directed by the director of the laboratory and will involve the use of computerized protocols and systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for the collection, analysis and interpretation of data, and for the preparation of reports and publications.

The appointment will be for two years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be £10,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £11,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £12,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £13,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £14,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £15,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £16,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £17,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £18,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £19,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £20,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £21,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £22,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £23,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £24,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £25,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £26,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £27,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £28,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £29,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up to £30,000 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. on a scale up 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Rosalie Bertell has just written a sober account of the hidden horrors of the nuclear age. Victoria Brittain reports
'People go about their daily lives imagining that there are natural causes for most of what happens, but it just isn't so. All around you are secret military operations'

TWELVE years ago a nervous nun from an academic institute agreed to speak at a citizens' meeting about her research on the effects of low-level radiation. The evening should have been a walk-over for the slick presentation by the public relations department of the power company planning to build a nuclear plant next door to Gerber Baby Foods' Cornucopia Farms in Buffalo, New York. Instead, Buffalo next day became the first legislature to ban nuclear power. "I was overnight a spokesperson against the nuclear industry," says Sister Rosalie Bertell.

"Then the retaliation began — it was a surprise — mail opened, a nasty article in the local paper, a fuss at the institute where I worked, led by a man whose research into nuclear medicine was funded by the Defence Department. Without that I might still be in a dark corner of a research institute. It all seemed such an over-reaction that I became suspicious, and the more I found out the more I had to go on."

Continuing "over-reaction" has now driven her to work in Canada because, as she explains, "the weapons industry is not so very dominating there."

The threat this woman poses to the most powerful lobby in the world is clear in her book. No immediate danger — its second printing sold out before publication day. It is a sober, technical account of the hidden horrors past, present and future of the nuclear age which has been researched in two decades of research.

The story is so unbearably shocking and frightening to read that the mind swerves away from accepting it as true. When Sister Rosalie began to write it 10 years ago she first took a year's leave in meditation in a Carmelite convent "to decide whether I could really take the pressures which would come with telling what I had stumbled into."

When she went into that retreat she left all her research data for her colleagues to study. "They fed all my calculations into a huge computer and became very enthusiastic about my work in my absence. That was very encouraging, because when you've done a lot of research that is going against the grain of what everyone else is doing, you keep on thinking you must be wrong somehow."

The bald conclusion of her research is that nuclear technology has begun a process



Sister Rosalie Bertell: We have to find a way of making citizens powerful enough to be heard

leading inexorably towards the death of our species. "When I went back to Carmel for that year it was also to give myself time to cry and come to terms with this terrible realisation. Without it I think I would have broken — I was spending tremendous energy not dealing with my grief and fear."

Rosalie Bertell was always the top scholar girl at school and university in Buffalo. After a degree in maths and physics she worked at Bell Aircraft on the first guided missiles. "Those were heady days — we had FBI clearance and felt on top of the world and the frontiers of knowledge."

But a nagging feeling that "things were somehow wrong" led to her first period in a Carmelite convent in the early 1950s. "That was my break with the mainstream of society. I set aside the competitive environment and the over-achieving. It was a very important period for me. I found how self-sufficient women can be — we did our own irrigation, electricity, wood grain and so on. But then I had a heart attack."

She left the Carmelites and joined the Grey Nuns, which is a teaching order "with a tradition of dealing on the cutting edge of society since 1738." The emotional support of her community for her work has been crucial, she

says. And her ascetic lifestyle learned in the convent has been another strength. "I live on next to nothing — that makes it hard for people to put the usual pressures on me. But all women have an advantage in this area — they are much more independent of the establishment's career structures and so on."

A second heart attack in the early 1970s took her from teaching and provided the essential time for her research to take off. Her work on medical X-rays convinced her that "no X-ray is safe, but it is a clear-cut issue of the benefit going to the person who has it." Writing on medical research journals "unlike" the weapons community

might well have been her life, but for the chance demand for a speaker for the citizens of Buffalo. That evening opened for her the Pandora's Box of the dangers of all nuclear technology, most of which have never been acknowledged by industry or government. Her book describes the dozens of nuclear accidents which have been hushed up; the US cover-up of the real effects of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; the destruction of American Army Veterans records after servicemen were exposed to radiation.

She estimates that "the global victims of the radiation from nuclear weapons production, testing, use and waste conservatively number 13 million. The current rate of weapon production globally in 1985 generates between 7,000 and 15,000 victims yearly (between 20 and 40 a day) even without further nuclear weapon testing."

"The problem has been that the nuclear industry grew up in secret. The mystique of secrecy was accepted after World War II because the thing that had been done was so utterly awful. Thereafter people went on accepting the secrecy and accepting their powerlessness to evaluate the nuclear issue because the data base was secret to the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission."

cleaned up their language now and call it the Radiation Effects Research Foundation." But, appearing earlier this month at the Three Mile Island investigation Sister Rosalie found that the "tremendous power of citizens' protest movements" was being translated into a new confidence of independent scientists like herself working on their own data bases. Her own current work is among the Navaho Indians who live among "mountains of 100 million tons of radioactive waste from uranium mines." She has already found that birth defects among the 18,000 so far studied are as much as eight to 10 times the norm. While working in the reservation she found that 18 nuclear bombs had been detonated up-wind of the area in 1957/58.

"Nothing was explained to the Indians and no monitoring of the effects was done. The military wanted to know things like what would happen if a bomb dropped on a coal-powered plant so they piled coal on a platform and spewed radio-active carbon all over."

"Sometimes it is hard to believe the military would actually do such things. People go about their daily lives just imagining that there are natural causes for most of what happens, but it just isn't so: all around you are secret military operations."

Women are, she believes, the driving force in the world which will produce the dramatic change of direction to stop the present rush to "omnicide."

"Our present organisational structure is at its limit — destructive unless it is reorganised. Governments no longer speak for their citizens, but only for themselves. The peace movement is a majority — we have to find a way of making citizens powerful enough to be heard."

Sister Rosalie's scientific prescription for nuclear safety for the future draws a horrifying picture of where we are today. All radio-active poison would have to be stored in a waste form and re-packaged by each generation of infinitum.

"We will have passed on one stable occupation for the future," says Sister Rosalie. It seems amazing that someone who spends their life contemplating unpalatable prospects still makes jokes.

"No Immediate Danger," by Rosalie Bertell, The Women's Press £5.95 and £11.95.

THE UGLY SISTER

MEMORANDUM from the Committee for the Promotion of Performance Rights for All the Arts to William Shakespeare of S—work:

"We are sorry that this news arrives on your birthday. After full and fair investigation of your claim, we have decided we cannot agree to your request for a grant to further your work in our opinion, of artistic merit on several grounds, viz:

Subject matter: This is almost exclusively concerned with the rich and privileged and socially undesirable people, as Various Kings, Roman Emperors, the hour Others celebrate the hour of the exclusion of the people, as Two Gentlemen of Verona, or The Merchant of Venice. Frequently, in fact, there is a tendency to the peace (The Tempest) and even celebrate warmongers for their achievements, as in Coriolanus.

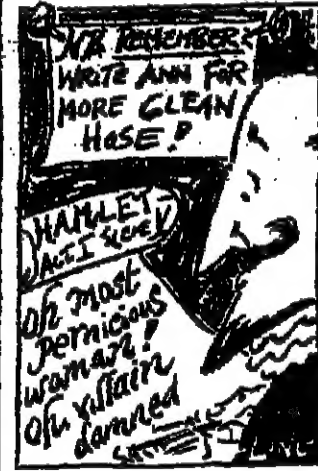
There is also evidence that you lack respect for those elected to power and subject to re-election, as in comments on men dressed in a little brief authority strutting and in such a line as "A dog's obey'd in office."

The works are frequently sexist in content — ie The Taming of the Shrew, The Rape of Lucrece, The Merry Wives of Windsor (suggesting a link between women and alcohol abuse) and Twelfth Night or What You Will, which appears to refer to sexual abuse of a woman, the most fertile line of the month.

Much of the work is made irrelevant to us since it concerns foreign characters and settings abroad. Navarra, Bohemia, Venice, Cyprus, and Ephesus should have no local claim on grant support.

The work also exhibits a clear case of racism. The only play which does feature a black man merely repeats the unacceptable stereotype of the coloured as violent, simple-minded and cruel.

We have discounted a claim that you might have grounds for special treatment because of your homosexual verses, but the committee does not agree that there is sufficient evidence of this to justify support. What was noted was the total failure of any attempt to depict the real nature and interests of women in your work.



One Committee member suggested that you might be liable for a grant from the English Tourist Board, so we initiated a further inquiry to confirm our preliminary findings. We found no reason to alter our view, and in fact increased the evidence against you for failing to reach acceptable artistic standards.

For instance, blatant racism, which might be classed as parent whose daughter married a black man says "Oh, unhappy girl, with the Moor, say'st thou? Who would be a father? Are they married? O Heaven! How got she out? Fathers, trust not your daughters' minds..."

We found serious breaches of rules concerning ageism and sexism: "Were I hard-favour'd, foul or wrinkled-old, ill-nurtured, crooked, churlish, harsh in voice. O'er worn despoised, rheumatic, and corn'd, barren, lean and lacking juice. Then might you pause, for then I were not for thee; But having no defects, why dost thou love me?"

This shows unacceptable lack of sympathy for women as victims. Nor can we overlook an example like this: "Yield to my love; if not, enforced hate. Instead of love's coy touch, shall rudely tear thee. That done, despitely I mean to bear thee unto the base bed of some rascal groom."

To be thy partner in this shameful doom. Would your own wife, who we understand is not receiving the maintenance payable due to her, want your children to risk corruption from such writing?

Simon Tisdall tags along with the Basildon Ladies to share a few secrets of sporting life at the spring hockey festival in Guernsey

'Some bloke pinches Julie's hockey stick and pretends it's a gun'

SINGING: "Basildon Ladies went on tour, ah-um, ah-um. Basildon Ladies went on tour. The girls cried Help! and the boys said Cor! ah-um, ah-um."

It's a long way from Basildon in Essex to the Channel Islands by train, tube, ferry and coach, especially with kit to lug about.

It's difficult to organise, too, over the weekend when you must be back at work, at the hospital or the insurance office or the police station, on the Tuesday morning. It's different if you are a university team with long holidays. Then there's the husband to think about if you've got one, and the money, of course.

And all the way, there is male attention, patronising, mocking, ingratiating. Some bloke on the boat pinches Julie's hockey stick and pretends it is a gun, to the vast amusement of his mates.

Julie is pretty and 17 — the youngest team member — but she knows all about this sort of thing. She waits patiently, and gets the stick back.

Later, in a bar, a local lad leans a little too far. Fiona calls him a dildo. He clearly doesn't know what a dildo is. Henceforward he is known as "Dil-boy."

Singing: Julie glided in the middle, ah-um, ah-um. Julie glided in the middle, Moves about with a swing and a wiggle, ah-um, ah-um. Yet in spite of the difficulties, the spring hockey festival organised by Guernsey Hockey Club for visiting teams from Britain and the Channel Islands is a success.

"The games are all friendly, it's not a competition," explains Jackie, the captain. "We're playing for the fun of it." But she takes it fairly seriously all the same. Fiona and Melanie, drinking

ing pints of lager on the ferry, are half-jokingly warned of an evening curfew. Fiona claims she plays better after a drink. Later, she confesses, she's here to win.

For this is no jolly, all-gels-together outing. This is no drunken, over-the-top rugby tour and there is a rugby team on the ferry whose antics prove the point. South-east Essex is an unglamorous place to live. Few glittering prizes are in view from the streets of Basildon and Creys. Escaping for a weekend on their own, the Basildon Ladies are seeking a sort of glory in their hearts, there are dreams of triumph.

Singing: "She she copped a knock or two, ah-um, ah-um. She she copped a knock or two, ah-um, ah-um. 'Hit the ball 'til her knees went blue, ah-um, ah-um.'"

Norma's controversial save is a turning point. What was beginning to look like a rout ends in a respectable 3-1 defeat. But the team is disappointed. There are bumps and bruises and a lot to show for them. Melanie says she is going deaf in one ear. There is silence on the coach back to the hotel.

Singing: "Mary played full-back of course, ah-um, ah-um. Mary played full-back of course, ah-um, ah-um. 'Always smiles although we've lost, ah-um, ah-um.'"

Three hours later and there is a transformation. The hair-tops have been at work, the make-up is on, still legs marked by flying hockey sticks limber up beneath nylon and smart trousers. It's Saturday night. Basildon ladies as off to the disco. It's a different type of campaign.

Or so the rugby boys mistakenly thought. In the night club, Bruce Springsteen and

Wham! assault the senses. The rugby boys, in their uniform purple jerseys and purple faces assault other bits of you. Their dreams of triumph are not those of Basildon Ladies.

A prop-forward drifts winningly into Melanie's bad ear. She just doesn't hear him. He wanders off looking puzzled. Another hunk grabs Fiona's arm. Her crisp invitation to "piss off" he eventually comprehends, and accepts. Fiona in any case, is still on about the goal she scored that afternoon where she is absolutely nothing like the feeling you get when you score a goal," she says. "Absolutely nothing."

The team bop together on the crowded floor, two men stripped to their shorts and gyrating before a mirror, are ignored. Norma dances with a bloke for a while. It turns out he's too drunk to walk her home — which is all right by Norma, 'cos she wasn't going to let him, was she?

Naked ape

Butchery is no job for any woman

Meat Trades Journal (Ms P. D. Herbert, Mrs S. L. Baker, Fulham, London SW6).

LORD Cameron, at the Court of Session, refusing divorce after considering evidence, said that where the evidence of the husband and wife conflicted he preferred the evidence of Mr Wright. Glasgow Herald David Sumner, Glasgow).

"Nothing but an absolute magnetising of her brain by Shelley's account for her having risen so far above her usual self as to be in 'Frankenstein'." The Dictionary of National Biography on Mary Shelley, (Guy Grimley, Cambridge).

A LADY archaeologist from Cambridge, whose media publication in date has been three volumes of the catalogue of Stone Age and Iron Age, is not expected to be particularly successful.

The Standard (The Vicarage, Weston, Hiltch).

BREAST feeding is convenient too! No mixing of feeds, no sterilising of equipment and it comes at the right temperature and doesn't cost anything. What's more, most fathers think that breast milk comes in very attractive containers! — Wyeth Laboratories Educational Booklet, (Annmarie Bellinger, Stafford).

General Harrocks, according to Sir How, would try out his Men of Action and later programmes on audiences of women before they went on the air. "If the women, whom he assumed knew nothing of war, could understand them, he was satisfied." The Times (N. D. Singleton, Huddersfield).

It all depends on what you mean by well paid

AS the Guardian is well read by computer personnel I am certain this will not be the only letter written to you regarding the Polly Toynebee article on Steve Shirley and her achievements, but...

Ms Toynebee paints a far too rosy picture of the working situation of F-International "employees" — as should have been obvious had she read the results of the Computer Home Workers Survey, I took part in this survey, and I could see myself in the statistics — because I didn't work for F-International. I just cannot afford to work for their extremely low rates.

Whilst some of F-International's work is as a software house and consultancy, they are far better known as a contract agency placing part-time staff. That is, they do not employ the majority of their staff but supply them as subcontract labour. This means the staff must provide their own pensions, they are not paid when sick, get no paid holiday and, unless they register as limited companies, 30 per cent of their fees are deducted at source for the tax man. However, unlike the majority of contract agencies, F-International makes no undertaking to pay their contractors until they have been paid by their client — thus ensuring a very positive cash-flow. Other agencies are far



from perfect but pay their staff on a regular weekly basis. F-International attracts highly-skilled staff through the lack of part-time work from other sources. Ms Toynebee asserts that they are well paid — compared to hosiery outworkers they earn a fortune, but they earn well below the market rate in their own field. Their hourly rate about equates to that of their fully-employed counterparts who have all the benefits of secure employment. F-International contract staff are not cheap to employ — if anything, they have the reputation of being expensive but worth it (the dedication factor of the article). However, the rate F-International pays its contractors

three years. If I took a full-time contract right now, I would expect to earn at least £15 per hour. If I went direct to a client, I would expect £17.50. If I went via F-International, I would be lucky to get £7.50!

I do not deny that F-International provides the only way many precarious computer staff can work part-time. It is a marvellous idea — but it works better in theory than practice! Yours sincerely, Sally Roberts, MBGS, MBM, Peterborough.

Marked absent on the register

WE have been told that it is the 25th anniversary of the National Housewife Register. Twenty-five years ago a woman wrote to the Guardian, and demanded to know why women seemed to send themselves into voluntary exile, once they had a baby. She wanted women who had liberal views, and a mind similar to her own, to club together with her, and form a register, so they could contact each other when and if necessary.

Do we, in 1985, really need the register? Most of us "housewives" have got liberal minds and views of our own, so do we really need to band together with other women and tell ourselves that we have? Do we need to register ourselves as being different

from all the other vegetating stay-at-home females?

I have three children, I go to college one night a week and take an English course, I do freelance typing at home. I am a member of C.M.D. and our local peace group. I take a great deal of interest in politics and the issues of today. I have to confess, I am not a member of the NHR! I am not a member of the NHR! I don't care if it is I think that most women today are not "stay-at-home vegetables" most of us have a damn sight more to say, and much of that very valuable than many of the women with their often superior attitudes, who choose to go out to work every day. — Yours faithfully, Gyl Campbell, Sandy, Beds.

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Dr Henry Solomon
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The most controversial book on exercise for years
Angus & Robertson

ARTS GUARDIAN

THE UGLY SISTER

HIGH above the Royal Academy, in that great Gramscian plain in the sky, the ghost of Edward Lear must be clutching his fat sides and rolling about with laughter. All his working life he longed to be accepted by those Dongs with luminous noses who make up the British art establishment. Late in his career he even enrolled as a mature student at the Royal Academy schools. But they told him he couldn't draw. They hung his pictures in out of the way places where they couldn't be seen or sold.

Now the Royal Academy appears to have pulled off a remarkable sleight of hand: Edward Lear has been adapted for modern audiences. Where once there stood a round and runcible prankster, there now stands that most popular of late 20th-century heroes, a victim of the Victorian age.

On the Edge of the Sand, the television dramatisation of Lear's life just broadcast by the BBC, kept us on the verge of tears. Lear was the twentieth of 21 children, a lonely boy born with epilepsy. He called it his demon and tried to hide it even from his closest friends. The programme hinted early at his frustrated homosexuality. The endless world travels to which he devoted the last 50 years of his life were revealed as a hopeless spiritual quest. And as the great sweating face of the TV Edward Lear filled the screen with sadness, it was clear that his transformation into an existentialist man was complete.

"The Academy cannot change any more than the Papacy," wrote a frustrated Lear to Hoban Hunt in 1860. He was wrong. But the exhilarating Edward Lear exhibition now filling the



Right: self-portrait from More Nonsense, 1872. Above: Pelican from The Birds of Europe

Waldemar Januszczak on the RA's sleight of hand which has restored Edward Lear to pride of place

Return of the runcible joker

Academy's most splendid galleries contains few traces of Lear's mawkishness, or modern-looking angst. On the contrary, from the red, yellow and blue macaw, fluttering gloriously on the first wall, like a regatta flag in a painting by Dury, to the shameless breeziness of the black-work gathered at the other end of the show — postcard — watercolours of popular Greek and Italian scenes — you feel yourself to be in remarkably cheerful company.

It's not that Edward Lear was not a sad and troubled man in real life (although the television dramatisation appears to have mistaken history's Lear for Shakespeare's), it is just that his art was so obviously a release from that loneliness. When he found himself in front of an exotic parrot, a mountain in Albania, a view of the Pyramids, a gathering of pelicans by the side of a Balkan lake, or the Grand Canal in Venice, the existentialist man turned into a little boy looking on with wide-eyed amazement.

Lear was an artistic prodigy, a small boy brought up as a small girl, taught to draw and trained to play the piano, encouraged to write poetry, the natural accom-

plishments of a middle-class Victorian childhood. It was a childhood that continued well into old age. There is a great sense of discovery at this exhibition — of an unfamiliar world being opened up, explored and rewarded with Darwinian enthusiasm.

At the age of 14 he was turned out into the world, "without a farthing." We first come across him as a 16-year-old producing a confident botanical drawing of a geranium. By the time he was 19 he had become a professional ornithologist draughtsman, working on his illustrations of the Family of Psittacidae, or Parrots. The



sight of little cartoon Lear bounding along on grinning elephantine legs, me with dismay. The scratchy cartoon style he developed to illustrate the nonsense verse and travelogues seems more of an insult to his talent than an extension of it. Luckily, this is a revisionist exhibition, and the cartoons have been kept to a minimum.

Early in the show we come across a view of the Temple of the Sybil, at Tivoli, in which Lear gazes up at a lofty cliff, to which the trees appear to be clinging for dear life, and on which the temple itself is perched precariously like a porcupine hat. As with many of his early landscapes the image strains for a sense of the sublime but fails to discover it. It is the artist's eyes rather than his heart which appear awestruck.

Except in the large oils which sit rather heavily at the centre of the show — his Royal Academy presentation pieces — landscapes are permeated with melancholy. By the rivers of Babylon, by the side of the Nile, in the mountains of the Holy Land, Lear searches out long, low vistas dominated by sense of emptiness. The farther from home he travels, the less familiar and natural the colours become, culminating in the glaring purple and yellow views of the Holy Land in which the landscape seems to have slumped wearily to the bottom of the picture.

Here, undoubtedly the existentialist man and the artist who touches greatness through themselves together as Lear stares his own loneliness in the face. As Auden puts it: "Affection was making away; but guided by tears, he successfully reached his Regret."

Edward Lear at the Royal Academy until July 14.

GALLERIES BRIEFING

Tony Bevan (Riverside Studios until May 4). Predictably, and disgracefully, the art gallery at the Riverside seems set to face a disproportionate share of redundancy and role-restriction as the GLC assumes complete control of its running. Dreadful plans are afoot to destroy the excellent gallery space and replace it with some sort of giant picture windows. Meanwhile, the gallery continues to provide some of the most enterprising exhibitions in London. The marvellous Tony Bevan show currently in the foyer, is a sparse but telling indictment of the pressures of modern life.

Louise Blair (Nicola Jacobs Gallery, Cork Street, until May 18). Louise Blair paints very effective nudes and figures studies, Schiele-like in their nervousness and vulnerability. However, in these new paintings, she seems to me to have gone too decorative, and sacrificed tension for peacefulness.

Judith Cowan (Bernard Jacobson Gallery, Cork Street, until May 11). An artist whose work seems to change direction with each successive exhibition is currently working in her most colourful and light-hearted vein to date.

Alex Hollister (Marina Henderson Gallery, 11 Langton Street, W10, until May 11). Fizzy watercolours and drawings that bombard you with a riot of colour and expression from the theatre. The boundless enthusiasm of the show overcomes most of the artist's technical shortcomings.

Outside London

Josef Koudelka (John Howard Gallery, Southampton University, until April 27). This is the powerful show of photographs which made such an impression when they appeared at the Hayward last year. Koudelka's work is a series of black and white photographs of the human condition in 1978. But the most moving pictures for me were the ones he took of Czechoslovakia's Gypsies with their haunting faces and eerie rituals.

Beyond Appearance (Castle Museum Nottingham, until May 12). One of the most heartening developments in sculpture exhibitions of recent years has been the emergence of shows mounted primarily for the blind. Selected by both blind and sighted judges, the current exhibition has work by a very interesting group of sculptors including Richard Deacon, Veronica Ryan, Barry Flanagan, and Judith Cowan. A show made to be touched.

Waldemar Januszczak

Drowned in the baptism

Tom Sutcliffe reports on the scandalous treatment meted out to Alexander Goehr's new opera at its world premiere in Duisburg



GOEHR: not consulted. Picture by Ashley Ashwood

THE extraordinary mime troupe which producer Bohumil Herlicka infiltrated into Alexander Goehr's new opera at Duisburg was trained by a man called Günter Titt, and the list of mimes started with the memorable name Daisy Demeter. I hope Ms Demeter felt a bit going through her masked, comical delirium because it was certainly impossible to grasp what Herlicka thought he was doing mixing baroque theatricality into Goehr's parable about revolutionary extremism demonstrated by the anarchists in Münster in 1935.

Goehr toyed with mime, as Maynard Davies did too, in music-theatre pieces 15 years ago. Not very persuasively either. Herlicka's staging of *Requiem* (the title in German, *Die Wiederkunft*, the *Inanabaptists*) looked like the revenge of mime. Herlicka sliced out 50 minutes of Goehr's work, leaving a mutilated whole, and reduced to virtual impotence the chorus whose musical and dramatic role Goehr had made central to the entire work. The result was an absolute travesty of what the composer set out to achieve.

Goehr was in Duisburg for two weeks before the premiere, but Herlicka did not seem to him once to discuss any of the changes. He knew or suspected that he was being treated this way in England, it would cause an international incident. But Goehr, whose father the eminent conductor Walter Goehr was a notable refugee from Nazi Germany, was in a very difficult position.

The work was commissioned by the Deutsche Oper am Rhein, a once notable but now tarnished company which divides its work between Düsseldorf and Duisburg, to mark the 25th anniversary of the opening of Duisburg's opera-house. The implications of a Jewish composer stirring up trouble about the world premiere (albeit the world premiere) of his work one month before the 40th anniversary of VE-day are hardly to be contemplated.

To have withdrawn the work would have required legal action, and would have risked incurring the costs of cancellation under German law.

Goehr's attempts to be part of earlier rehearsals were I understand, steadily discouraged. And by the time he learnt the full horror of Herlicka's "solution" of the staging difficulties, the most he could have achieved by refusing was to drive the producer away — with adverse effect on company morale.

Goehr, who is on the board of Covent Garden as well as being professor of music at the University of Cambridge, is a diplomat not an agitator. He bit his tongue, smiled, and bowed politely at the official reception.

On the basis of the Duisburg production it is impossible to judge how far Goehr has succeeded with his opera. Hiroshi Wakasugi, the conductor, was stretched merely to sustain the flow of notes. His orchestra, led by the dispirited conductor, had evidently not been given the faintest idea how to phrase or refine what they

were playing. Wakasugi ploughed on regardless with no rubato and little sense of perspective.

His case was not inestimable, including as the two anarchists "prophets" Norman Bailey and Udo Holdorf, and as their wife (after the death of the more idealistic Mathys, she marries the unbalanced) Beckelson. Berit Lindholm.

But Herlicka's staging, within Randi Barth's claustrophobic courtyard setting, failed to articulate the conflict between the anarchists and the section of the town that didn't accept their revelations about the need to be baptised again. And with the powerful choruses suppressed, there was no dramatic context for the conflict to be set against anyway.

Probably Herlicka cut what he thought impossible for his chorus effectively to stage. But the opera as written by Goehr makes the chorus an integral part of the dramatic oratorio.

In place of a musically vociferous chorus, the scantily clad mimes in masks and ballet pumps suggest that the anarchists' case is phony and utterly without a swilling genuine religious conviction. When the trio arrive in the market-place they depend on theatrical baggage to carry persuasion, and toward the stage with their moveable wooden trunks so that the ordinary townspeople are reduced to spectators.

The result is to make dramatic confrontations merely phony and the musical language last decade's theatrical experiments. The conclusion of the stage, when the

Prince-Bishop is let into the city and puts down the anarchist rebellion, similarly becomes a merely decorative and camp display of papal trappings.

Some will probably see this disaster as further confirmation that the overweening power of the opera-producer should be reduced. Undoubtedly Herlicka abused his power and applied his creative responsibility for the staging in a manner inimical to the composer's design.

But a work like this needs every ounce of producer's power because only the producer (as well as the director) can actually create the work on stage.

It doesn't matter how well the conductor presides over the actual musical performance, it is the producer who has to release the work's theatrical power. What Goehr has suffered is a total creative betrayal on the part of Herlicka. It is a tragedy and a scandal.

For the work itself is without doubt a remarkable milestone in Goehr's creative output. The musical language is strikingly accessible, drawing on the musical forms in baroque religious cantatas to build an epic perspective, and strongly contrasting massive public fervour with individual hysteria.

The crucial element in converting the populace is a coloratura aria delivered by the son of the merchant (whose family experience of the anarchist arrival was a disaster). The conclusion of the stage, when the

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TELEVISION

Hugh Hebert

Germany Divided

IN A FAR corner of East Germany there is an area, protected by high mountains, which broadcasts from West Germany. This time being, you might expect this to be a highly desirable place, with senior party members quietly gawping each other to get into the television equivalent of the bomb shelter.

But now, they tell us, realism prevails, and the East German government has had to pay premium rates to workers to get them to live in this area. Mainly because of the expense they incur driving the 60 miles to the nearest place they can pick up the midweek match beamed live from Stuttgart.

Realism, in fact, has done more than prevail. It has gone straight off its rocker, with the East German authorities finally jiving on cable television, ostensibly to give this deprived pocket of population — well, to give them the same advantages as, say Aberdeen or Swindon. But in fact so that they can all watch West German television along with everyone else.

At least, that is what we were told in Germany. Divided — For Good? The rather timid title given to last night's Panorama (BBC 1). It had very little to be said about except, possibly, its ratings in places equipped with cable. It ran through, or over, what seemed like a fairly standard spread of German opinion, almost entirely from the West. (Having the Silicon League chairman still pining for lost lands,

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Edward Greenfield

Requiem

WHETHER or not it is any proof of quality the presence in the pop music charts of Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Requiem* over many weeks at last confirms its enormous popularity. Its amalgam of Verdi, Pauré and Britten may not be original, but this British premiere in Westminster Abbey with the same forces as on the record has a certain registering power I might not have predicted.

The test was severe, for Winchester Cathedral Choir under Martin Neary started the concert with some of the finest unaccompanied motets ever written by British composers. How could anyone today match the polyphonic jollity of Gibbons' *O Clasp Your Hands* or the ethereal subtlety of the Alleluia in Taverner's *Dum Transisset Sabbatum*, each made the more radiant by the Abbey's ample acoustics.

Even three motets by Stanford written round the turn of the century, took some living up to, but with the help of a star cast — Lorin Maazel conducting the ECO with the original soloists, Sarah Brightman and Plácido Domingo with the treble Paul Mile-Kington — Lloyd Webber's *Requiem* certainly did it.

Mrs Brightman after a few raw phrases right at the start proved as celestially pure-toned in the flesh as on record or television, and Domingo's role emerged the most powerful. The nagging Orffian ostinato became blurred in such busy movements as the Hosanna, and in all the tutti one had to take a lot of detail for granted, but concentrated

ELIZABETH HALL

Nicholas de Jongh

Poetry

HE ALMOST shunk on stage, a large shadowy creature mainly black of dress and grey of face, as if he longed to avoid the scrutiny of those who had come for the first sighting of the country poet in the metropolis since his appointment as Laureate.

He lowered his face in the direction of the lectern and the refuge of his book and then looked up furiously, eyeing all those watching eyes. "I've little voice," he said huskily, and the voice shrank haggard and pleasingly regional.

Ted Hughes has always made it clear that he is not a public sort of fellow, and after the comfortable suburban and elegant nostalgias of *Jetsetman*, he is like a breath of bracing, cold air. And only the hippest arts minister since the post war era, 20 years ago could have chosen to press Hughes's claim for the laureateship in this dispensation. Does Mrs Thatcher know what she has given us?

"The begin at the beginning and then dart around," he said, as he looked into what, I presume, was his

Selected Poems 1957-1981

(Faber £2.95)

He then proceeded to show himself more than the nature poet he is: from the first world war (and its insistent familial memories) to half-domesticated wolves howling in the alien land of Reagan's Park to grunts and doomed salmon, he read of creatures, human and otherwise, teeming with energies. His voice has the measure of his poems' structures, and he has the actors' sense of pace, emphasis, and control, even if he allows a note of governing melancholia to prevail occasionally.

"My watch has stopped. How long have I read? I asked suddenly, and when told, muttered to himself. 'Another 25 minutes,' in the tone of a man glad he would soon be shot free. He asked, although he provided sufficient explanatory introductions to each poem, his rushed exit at the end spoke as eloquently as anything which had gone before.

Poets laureate, by definition, accept that they have public faces and duties, and Mr Hughes will have to take to his public role with rather more grace and concern for his audiences if he is to be acceptable.

As the warm-up act, there came on stage a black Fenelon, dressed in speakers, a shirt out at the back and with eyeballs so dark that they seem quite vanished in their sockets. Although he read in a grave-sounding drone, Fenelon at least tried to show himself engaged in the business of reading his own poetry.

Not even in the grave but passionate lament in his long poem for and to the Cambodian children of exile did he quite manage to be his fine poetry's best advocate or proponent, but all the way through you felt he was glad to be there, and trying

Hughes was more like some country creature rendered wilder when hooded and then held captive in town.

DARTINGTON

Allen Saddler

Dance Festival

TEN YEARS ago, a festival at Dartington would have been for experimental theatre. When enthusiasm for changing forms ran out, dance took over and the International Dance Festival is now in its seventh year.

Theatre has moved towards creative movement, and dance, at first sight, looks very much like the experimental theatre, with a nod towards the music of the period. Nearly 20 years ago, the trio of Cage, Cunningham, and Rauschenberg visited Dartington, and perhaps their influence lingers still.

The Orange Man — performed by Katie Duck and Group O with an interjection from Steve Paxton — started with the kind of inconsequential happenings of the theatre and music of a decade ago. It had silly props and childish antics, a tape of mixed music, disconnected conversations, and random noises.

The piece developed the dancing came to the fore. It was more like choreographed movement than dancing, but grace and style and invention were apparent. It soon became clear that there was no intention towards a narrative. It was an exhibition of movement, each sequence leading casually to the next without being connected. There were visual jokes. Steve Paxton shook loosely and wildly for about 10 minutes,

while Group O occupied other parts of the floor.

This intriguing exhibition was by way of being work in progress. As a sampler of modern dance it was exciting and incomprehensible. But for those who admire technique, the Orange Man was a feast.

THE SEAGULL

Cast
Alfred Burke, Samantha Eggar
Roger Hammond, Ronald Hines
John Hurt, John Lynch
Phoebe Nicholls, Natasha Richardson
Jean Rimmer, Peter Wight
Directed by
CHARLES STURRIDGE

Lyric Theatre BOX OFFICE 01-471 2346

There is a cautious, careful alternative

The all-party campaign to fight unemployment — a kind of Butskellism in exile — was officially, if prematurely, launched yesterday amid claims that it was the equivalent of the most famous single-issue pressure group of the nineteenth century, the Anti-Corn Law League. Well: the (Manchester-based) League used press and public platforms to campaign for free trade in basic food products and succeeded, in 1846, after seven years of sweat. The Charter for Jobs, by harnessing the highest common factor of opposition to Thatcherite economic policies, hopes to do something similar (only through government intervention rather than laissez-faire) to employment in a much shorter period.

The solutions proffered are hardly radical: a substantial rise in public infrastructure investment geared to labour intensive projects; a cut in employers' national insurance contributions and guaranteed jobs for the 1.4 million long-term unemployed at a price (£1 billion per 500,000 jobs) little more than the cost of keeping the same people on the dole. This ought not to be inflationary — it is properly argued — because there are plenty of idle resources in the economy (unlike the 1970s) and the supply of money may be kept on a tight rein. In any case, there is always the prospect of a prices and incomes policy lurking just off stage should the need arise. The new campaign talks, intriguingly, not of more reflation, but of less deflation.

Such items have been part of the policies long argued by this paper, and by other bodies. Whether the bringing together of fragmented opposition into a rainbow coalition will have more impact or merely reinforce the Prime Minister's distaste for consensus policies remains to be seen. The trouble is that for Mrs Thatcher to do even the most commonsensical of these things —

increased infrastructural spending — would be seen (or perceived) to be such a political U-turn as to presently rule it out of court. Later, perhaps, in small, tacking ways, as the election grows closer and fear begins to stalk the backbenches. But not now. Not when there is so much fear at stake, so many certainties to be forgotten.

The weakness of the Charter package is that, while it could very well succeed in reducing unemployment quite sharply (partly, of course, merely by taking the longer term unemployed off the official registers and on to community projects), it does not address itself to the crucial question of re-establishing British companies in the high-tech growth areas of the future.

Britain's deficit in information technology has worsened more than tenfold to £23 billion in the past few years as Japan and the countries of the Pacific basin have increasingly taken over the business of manufacturing the goods we choose to buy out of any increase in our spending power. Just as the Government has a crucial role in promoting infrastructural spending so, too, it may have to provide capital (either directly, or in partnership with the private sector) if private industry shirks the considerable risks involved. As Mr James Prior said at the weekend, the Government must, simply must, take more risks — not least because (as yesterday's document stresses) the risks of doing nothing are also daunting as vast potential output and wealth fritter away.

But the Charter has at least touched first base with policies which would probably command the support of the vast majority of the population. The Government still continues to perpetuate the Thatcherite myth that there is no alternative. Right from the beginning there were alternatives pressed on a government flush with North Sea oil revenues, alternatives contemptuously refused. Now the spectre of coordinated opposition is beginning to lay siege to Downing Street.

The death of the President

Brazil doesn't have much luck with its civilian presidents. Vargas committed suicide. Quadros resigned after seven months,

Conrart was bundled out of office by the military. Kubitschek was killed in a car crash. Now the jinx has hit Tancredo Neves, struck down a month ago on the eve of taking office. His death leaves Brazil — a nation highly suspicious of politicians and auguries — in an alarmed, suspicious and questioning mood. There is a return to democracy. But does it now command popular support? And will the fermenting rumour and speculation about the nature of Neves' illness abate, or bubble into violence? But at least the long, lingering agony of the elected leader's decline and death may have prepared the country somewhat to accept the uncertainties ahead.

Inevitably Jose Sarney, the Vice-President and now the President, will appear to be a stop-gap ruler. But he may prove to be more durable than he looks at present. Although he hails from the PDS, the party of the now discredited military regime, he broke with it when it tried to fust an unsuitable presidential candidate on the country. As a result of this defection Tancredo Neves, as leader of the PMDB (the anti-military party), invited him on board his handwaggon — and so secured victory in the indirect elections in January.

It would be wrong, therefore, to see the emergence of President Sarney as some kind of belated victory by the outgoing military regime. In the first place Mr Sarney was Mr Neves' choice, and secondly it would be a mistake to exaggerate the break between Mr Neves and his military predecessors. His untimely departure should not and must not be seen as presaging a shift backwards.

In practice, the Brazilian military have tolerated, perhaps even encouraged, a gradual opening up of the political arena over the last five years. Mr Neves himself had embarked on a slow and gradual continuation of that process. Congressional elections, due next year, are still scheduled to further it. So the formal end of the military era last month, though important symbolically, was not like the end of the Portuguese dictatorship or that of the colonels in Greece. Democracy in Brazil has not come in an overnight rush.

Nor, indeed, were the economic and social programmes, and the methods of dealing with Brazil's colossal debt, which Mr Neves was preparing before the inauguration, very different from those of the

generals. His would not have been a radical new regime. To blame Mr Sarney now, if he seems conservative as President, for going back on Mr Neves' policies, would not be right. Mr Neves' appeal was that he was a confidant, a fixer, a man of proven competence and experience in government, with no record of dishonesty or corruption. He was not, and would not at the age of 75 have become, a crusader for reform, however great the weight of expectation, and thus, potentially of public myth.

The dilemma not just for Brazil but for all the re-emerging Latin American democracies is that there is an enormous popular pent-up demand for economic change and an end to the austerity of the recent debt-ridden years. Yet there is no guarantee that civilian rule will automatically put a country back on the path of prosperity. Brazil's debt burden is so acute that no government, civilian or military, can expect to pay it off without an easing of the terms. Like Mr Neves before him, Mr Sarney will need to join with his neighbours on the continent and face the creditor nations with a united front, if popular pressures are not soon to explode into social upheaval. But whether he, any more than Mr Neves, is willing to play tough is rather less than an open question. Brazil has a chance for a fairly brave, fairly new start. The sheen of hope has gone with the fatal illness of Tancredo. He might not have achieved anything approaching the fervent wishes his supporters prophesied. But he would have commanded the authority to explain the reasons why progress was so much slower. Mr Sarney begins an arduous term with no such authority. He, and Brazil, have a long and perilous road to travel.

As Israel pulls out

Israel has confirmed the date — the end of next month — for the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon. It has also warned the inhabitants of the border zone that having left it will not hesitate to strike again at "elements endangering Israel." Those elements have undergone a mutation since Mr Ariel Sharon sent his forces across the frontier nearly three years ago. Then they were Palestinians: now they are

indigenous Shi'ite Muslims with an admixture of Palestinians filtering back. That Israel's Northern Settlements are, regretably, no safer now than they were when the invasion began would appear to discredit any opinions Mr Sharon might have about what to do next. But he and other Likud members of the coalition have strenuously opposed the terms for withdrawal drawn up by his successor, Mr Rabin, and clearly yearn for a much more active policy up to the Litani River and beyond.

It would be greatly to the comfort of any government in Beirut trying to establish control over Lebanon if the Shi'ites were to forget about the Israelis once they have left. There would then be less provocation all round. The Israelis would also be encouraged to undertake a political disengagement from Lebanon as well as a physical one. The present Israeli intention to arm and supply village militia groups, in addition to General Lahad's "South Lebanon Army," may be an understandable precaution against guerrilla assaults across the frontier, but it is bound to prolong the instability of Lebanon itself. Some influential Israelis may figure that unless Lebanon is stable under Maronite control instability is the next best safeguard of their country's interests, but that calculation would be a short-term one.

The key to what happens in South Lebanon will almost certainly be the relations between the Shi'ites and President Assad in Damascus. Can he call them off as surely as he spurred them on? They have been a convenience to him in that they have served his aim (which has merit) of not allowing any one Lebanese confessional group to achieve dominance. But unlike the other groupings they look beyond the confines of the Levant for their inspiration, which they find above all in Tehran. Mr Assad has had a showdown with the Palestinians (twice) and with the Maronites. It could soon be the Shi'ites' turn because, if they persist in attacks on Israelis after Israel has withdrawn, they may drag Syria into the war with Israel which it does not want. Mr Assad's lonely support of Iran in the Gulf War has given him credit with the Shi'ites in Lebanon which he may have to draw on if he is to play the guiding role now open to him. Certainly no Lebanese is at present able to fill it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How to put Mrs Thatcher's talk of trust to the test

Sir,—You report Mrs Thatcher as saying "The essence of any agreement in the arms sphere is verification. If you cannot have that there is no basis for trust" (Guardian, April 9) in her rejection of Mr Gorbachev's "freeze" offer. Most considered opinion from left to right would agree that ultimately verification is essential (though unilateralists might argue that one-off initiatives to get arms reductions under way are credible without verification in the short term).

How do Mrs Thatcher's government's own actions stand against her verification test? In one important instance it falls abysmally. This is where the international nuclear safeguards inspectors are excluded from the Windscale reprocessing plant at Sellafield on the grounds of "National Security." The reason? Nuclear materials from the civil magnox nuclear energy programme and from the designated military reactors, run by BNFL at Calder Hall and Chapel Cross, are reprocessed either "simultaneously or sequentially," according to an official answer by DEC Energy Commissioner Nic Moxar to MEP Les Huckfield on February 12 this year. The DEC's nuclear agency EURATOM is one of two international safeguards bodies, the other being the IAEA in Vienna.

One might understand the desire to exclude inspectors, whose job is to detect (in order to deter) the diversion

The bankruptcy of the New Right's capitalism

Sir,—Reading Hugo Young (April 15) one would hardly realise that the man he was talking about had achieved the liquidation of large sections of manufacturing industry in a very short time. He was probably more successful than Hitler in this respect. Not that I would put the blame entirely on Sir Geoffrey, having once been informed that he was not very numerate person, and may hardly have realised what he was doing.

What I do know is that the New Right thought there was a simple solution, through high interest rates, to the inflationary problems created by the Heath-Barber-Walker currency fiasco, and which preoccupied the following Labour government. The theory concocted was

that by raising the interest to x per cent above the inflation rate, one could then squeeze inflation out of the system. Never mind the detailed consequences; everything would work itself out in the end.

There was a time not long back when a 6 per cent interest rate represented a grave crisis situation, cutting back investment, and putting people out of work. On this basis, anything above the 12 per cent region should be suicidal. It continued long enough for the major trading nations, we could be sucked into a destructive economic vortex from which there would be no escape.

This government began the business of suicidal rates, and then seemed surprised when other countries followed suit, notably the USA. Now every day there is the mad international currency scramble for ever higher and higher interest rates, and not the slightest hope that the interest paid represents anything more than figures in a computer. It is entirely unrelated to anything earned, or produced.

This is not, of course, a thoughtful government, and there would seem to be no possibility of their trying to make some form of capitalism work in a responsive and reasonable way. How can there be any significant growth when companies and new jobs until the interest rate gets down to about the 5 per cent level?

It is ironic that over the last 20 years, it has been the Labour governments that

No amnesty for the truth

Sir,—I would like to restate Zbyněk Zeman ("A question of balance on human rights," Guardian April 15) and readers who may be unfamiliar with Amnesty International that the protection of individual human rights. Amnesty International members are now working on behalf of more than 5,000 confirmed and possible individual prisoners of conscience, and to protect the basic rights of many other prisoners.

A number of unsupported assumptions in Dr Zeman's article seem to reflect a misunderstanding of the ways in which the movement has grown since he worked at the International Secretariat. It is not true that research has been devolved. When Dr Zeman began a four-year term as head of research in 1970, there were 19 research staff; there are now more than 80.

Contrary to Dr Zeman's assumption, Amnesty International's position on violence remains as it was before and during his time in the Secretariat. Amnesty International seeks the immediate and unconditional release of prisoners of conscience—people imprisoned only because of their beliefs or origins, provided they have not used or advocated violence. Amnesty International also campaigns—as it always has—for the protection of all prisoners against torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and for abolition of the death penalty.

It is not the nature of Amnesty International's work which has changed, but the scale—Yours faithfully, David Lanier, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, London WC1.

NEXT TIME

WATER LOOMS behind you at the Banquet, and murmurs "Brandy or liqueurs with the coffee?" why not give him something of a challenge?

The fact is, there's a third option. It is called The Macallan Single Highland Malt Whisky.


For a start, it is probably older than the brandy he is offering. It will have been aged in oaken sherry-casks for at least ten years.

It will, in short, be the nearest thing to perfection that your waiter has ever wheeled out of the Sommelier's special reserve. But it is worth his trouble and yours.

Indeed, the story goes that when Nikita Khrushchev and Nikolai Bulganin attended Dinner in their honour at the Mansion House, they were so overwhelmed with pleasure at their introduction to The Macallan, that they beamed at each other and raised their glasses and said: "Neat! Neat!"

It was the capitalist beginning of the end for the bearish Nikita, but it could be the start of something wonderfully bullish for you.

THE MACALLAN. THE MALT.



Playing games with apartheid

Sir,—Your rugby correspondent (April 18) seeks to justify sports tours to South Africa on the basis of the assertion of rights: by sportsmen to play where they will as a "basic right of a citizen's freedom to travel." He makes the grave error, as very common in rugby circles, of failing to accept the duties and responsibilities which must always go hand in hand with the assertion of rights.

Nowhere in his article, or in the statements yet reported of rugby spokesmen, have we read of any action they intend to take to justify their tour on the only tenable proposition—that they will use their visit as an occasion to express their detestation of apartheid as an immoral concept and unacceptable sporting principles.

On a previous occasion when I was having ministerial discussions with British rugby authorities about one of their proposed tours I was given such an assurance that they would state "at the highest level" that unless the principles of apartheid in sport were removed they would not be touring again. I received a cable during that tour to confirm that their undertaking had been honoured.

No one can doubt that South African sport wishes to play its sport free from the constraints of apartheid if we are to judge by the declarations which they have made to this effect in very recent days. The very fact that these responsible bodies made such a statement indicates their acknowledgement that their sport is still governed by unacceptable principles of apartheid in the social and community life of their country which inevitably affect sport.

It seems to me that rugby players and administrators who wish to tour South Africa must be joined in public discussion about these matters. They should be asked how they intend to equate the exercise of their undoubted rights with their obligations.

Miscellany at large

Sir,—The GLC took space with you to assert that of the 167 organisations listed in their advertisement, these will suffer their services reduced, and many of them disappear if the GLC is abolished.

If what they say is true, I would be sad to see 26 of these organisations disappear, but not the others.

What puzzled me was the inclusion in this list of national organisations such as the Church Army Settlement Team, Royal Town Planning Institute, Town and Country Planning Association, Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children for I have always thought of them as having been created independently of the GLC, and capable of survival without it.

To suggest the London Region CND, and the Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons to be wholly dependant on the Council seems at least to be an exaggeration, and I fear the case for retention of the Council must be somewhat damaged by their piling of the bill. — Yours etc, Donald Wilcox, 4 Gars End Lane, Cressingham, Skipton, North Yorkshire.

Sir,—The apparent failure of the crew of the Discovery to repair the errant communications of satellite should not be permitted to mask the fact that this event has already undermined one



A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESTER: After a day of a most continuous rain and savage wind tearing at the oastdicks and blowing off cherry blossom in white clouds, by mid-April we seemed at last to have moved into spring. On the birch-trees, tiny leaves had joined the ripening catkins, the hawthorn hedges had turned from black to green, and the double cherry out-side my study window had suddenly burst into full pink bloom. Perched on a twig at the summit of an oak, a nut-hatch was singing like any song-bird with its beak pointed towards the sky—a lovely, clear piping whistle

several times repeated, and quite different from any of its many call-notes. In the wood, a chiffchaff was singing and we were startled by several jay-like screeches which we could not identify until a white cockatoo sailed out of a tree to disappear into the depths of the wood. It must have been the greater sulphur-crest which I mentioned earlier this year. It is not, of course, a truly feral bird and it always returns to its owner before dark. It was pleasant to hear the rattling song of a chaffinch, for the bird is remarkably scarce in this district this year. The status of the chaffinch in this part of

Gender trap

Sir,—It is a pity that the singular pronoun 'he' should have been rejected by all but one of the Whitehall team looking at sex-neutral pronouns (Guardian, April 15). It is also somewhat baffling. Nan Biles does not help the cause of good English, by describing the singular usage of "they" as a "pre-nineteenth-century practice."

It was the practice of Bagehot, Ruskin and Shaw as well as Shakespeare and Chaucer, and it is a common and natural part of the language today. It tends to creep in even when some other pronoun is consciously chosen, as is nicely illustrated in the letter you published from Dr Paul J. Thornley (April 19): he wrote "even if he/she has worked hard and the call of duty throughout their lives." (I would have written "if they have worked... throughout their life.")

The resistance to this usage suggests that for some people it is not part of the language. Those of us who are lucky enough to have it are in the majority — should use it unashamedly until the task acquires it too. — Yours Fulford, York.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN

Tuesday April 23 1985 13

THE decisions taken by the voters in the nine days time are even more crucial than usual for education. They may vote — as the pundits say — more on the record of Mrs Thatcher at Westminster than of local councillors at county hall. Even so, the results could affect not only the national teacher dispute, which looks as if it may be disrupting some schools right up to polling day, but also a host of more local disputes over spending and privatisation which are still rumbling around the rural and not-so-rural county districts.

It is a myth that all the English counties are rolling and rural. Of the four counties under consideration, Nottinghamshire includes the city of Nottingham, other medium sized industrial towns and a major coalfield. Hereford and Worcester, on the other hand, are mostly rural. Lancashire and North Yorkshire are also mostly rural, but Lancashire has a large urban area around Manchester. North Yorkshire has a large urban area around Leeds. The four counties are also all under Labour control, which is a factor in the current election.

As far as the campaigning teachers are concerned, Kent, within train range of London, is part and parcel of the expensive South East where young school staff on average salaries find it difficult if not impossible to buy a house. According to the Nationwide Building Society, the "average house" in the South East now costs £29,430 — a tough proposition for a class teacher on the average £2,208 a year.

In the West Midlands a similar house would be around £22,910 — probably rather less in the more rural areas of Hereford and Worcester, and in Lancashire and Nottingham, the North West and East Midlands respectively, the price is now £22,900. In terms of educational provision, Nottinghamshire under its Labour administration, has put itself near the top of the English county league, while in many respects Hereford and Worcester is in the lower reaches. Kent and Lancashire come out of most comparisons somewhere near the middle — but with the crucial difference that Kent, as a county, has a reputation for its high standards of education, while Lancashire's attempts to increase spending levels from the low base of 1981, while they are disturbed and worried by Kent's success in forcing the downward trend, are relatively down level.

In Kent, says Tony Hillier, secretary of the county NUT, school staffing is likely to become an increasing problem. The county has one of the worst primary pupil teacher ratios in the country, and a secondary ratio which lies somewhere in the middle range. But this may not prove a problem when falling rolls begin to hit the secondary schools.



Crowded classrooms

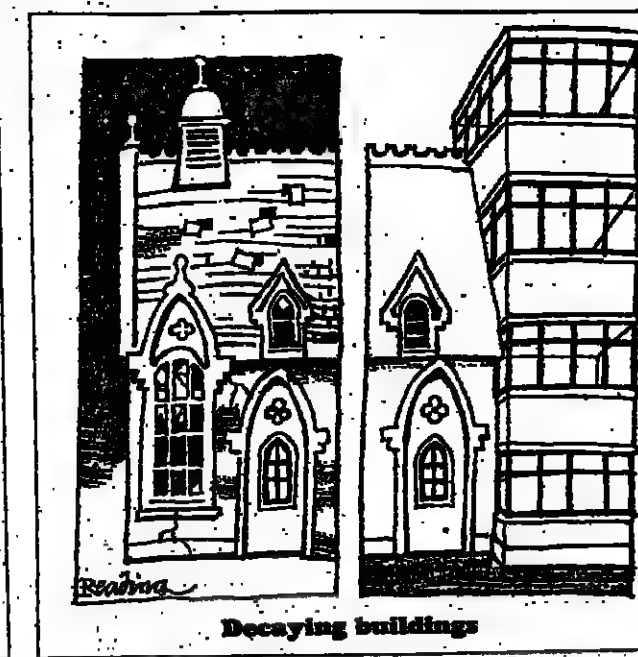
Education Guardian looks in detail at four counties, two Conservative and two Labour controlled, which go to the polls on May 2, and asks the parents and teachers about the educational issues they believe are the most important.

X marks the black spots

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Decaying buildings



Fewer resources

national average on books for both primary and secondary schools, although still not as much as Nottinghamshire. And it lags well behind Notts, though a little ahead of Lancs and Kent in its overall expenditure allowance. Lancashire however is on an upward curve, while the NUT in Kent is worried about deteriorating provision.

"Kent used to be one of the most generous spenders in the county, but it made a conscious decision to come down to the average — and in fact on book spending has fallen well below that," said Tony Hillier, Kent NUT secretary. "Hereford and Notts provide a capitation which buys just about four books a year per pupil at the publisher's average of £2.01 a time for a secondary book and £1.20 for a primary text."

What you have never had, of course, you tend not to miss, and Hereford and Worcester's NASUWT secretary, Paul Crocker, laughs in some disbelief at the mention of educational support staff. In fact the county employs only 27 of them, 50 per cent of their total ancillary staff, and one for every seventy five pupils in the county. Lancs and Notts devote about the same cent of their ancillary staff to

object to privatisation in principle, simply that they dislike dirty schools.

Before and beyond school age, there are also some sharp disparities between provision in different areas. Lancashire, as a county in an area with relatively high unemployment, keeps a higher proportion of its young people in education beyond sixteen than the other three counties, and a higher proportion than the national average. Almost 25 per cent stay on full-time at school or college, and another 15 per cent study part-time. Kent and Hereford and Worcester keep more young people in education full-time, but only two thirds as many part-time, while Nottinghamshire has staying on rate significantly below the national average.

Before five, there is a sharp difference between Lancashire and Nottingham, which have been expanding provision in line with Labour policy, and the other two counties which offer little to the under-fives, with 12 and 13 per cent of three and four year olds catered for. Lancashire, in fact, inherited most of its nursery provision from county boroughs like Blackburn and Burnley who were pioneers in the field.

For the past two years, however, the county has been staffing 50 reception classes in areas of social need at a nursery ratio of 13:1.

As for Kent: "The authority set up a few nursery classes a year back when they wanted to attract married women teachers into the primary schools," said Tony Hillier. "Of course, the authority would reply that they make a substantial grant to play groups, but the NUT argue that excellent as they may be, they are not the same as nursery education with professional teachers."

Kent heads are not forbidden to recruit the rising-fives to school, but neither staff nor capitation is made available for them, and in some schools Mr Hillier believes they are being allowed in at the expense of classes which are too large. Lancashire does not fund its rising-fives entrants either, and in fact caters for the larger proportion of its under-fives in this way. Nottingham, on the other hand, caters for the bulk of its under-fives in genuine nursery provision.

Will different levels of provision, different priorities, make a difference on May 2? Will voters opt for a better funded education service, and in sympathy with the teachers' battle for better salaries or for lower taxes, and against a profession increasingly willing to disrupt children's education?

The NUT has sent out 50,000 leaflets making its case to the public. We want to persuade people that their vote in these elections could influence the outcome of the salary dispute. In the long term, it is all an argument about resources for education. And so, on county council election day, it should be.

Maureen O'Connor

SEE HOW THEY RUN

Seven points of comparison that next week's voters in the shires might like to raise with their candidates

PUPIL TEACHER RATIOS — 1984-5

	Nursery	Primary	Secondary
Hereford & Worcs.	22.0	23.8	17.2
Kent	22.1	23.6	16.8
Lancs.	22.4	22.7	16.7
Notts.	18.4	20.8	15.3
Worst (English counties)	15.0	25.0	18.1
Best (English counties)	18.0	20.2	15.3
(Surrey)	(Surrey)	(Humber)	(Notts)

(Source: CIPFA)

UNIT COSTS PER PUPIL — 1984-5

	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Hereford & Worcs.	659	936
Kent	637	965
Lancs.	645	997
Notts.	778	1081
Highest (English counties)	637	1089
Lowest (English counties)	637	936
(Kent)	(Hereford & Worcs.)	(Source: CIPFA)

CAPITATION AND BOOK SPENDING (PRIMARY SCHOOLS) 1983-4

	Total Capitation	Books only
Hereford & Worcs.	22.1	9.6
Kent	20.52	4.95
Lancs.	20.48	7.33
Notts.	36.37	10.48
English counties: Lowest	16.37	6.37
English counties: Highest	36.37	12.48
English counties: Average	24.06	7.49

(Source: DoE and Ed. Publishers' Council)

CAPITATION AND BOOK SPENDING (SECONDARY SCHOOLS)

	Total Capitation	Books only
Hereford & Worcs.	40.07	11.44
Kent	39.73	8.56
Lancs.	36.58	8.10
Notts.	63.28	13.42
English counties: Lowest	18.29	5.89
English counties: Highest	55.64	18.22
English counties: Average	40.26	10.15

(Source: DoE and Ed. Publishers' Council)

SUPPORT STAFF — 1984-5

	Educational	% of Total	Staff per pupil
Hereford & Worcs.	1336	27	1.87
Kent	3432	21	1.57
Lancs.	3511	1000	1.59
Notts.	3432	1088	1.53

(Source: CIPFA)

STAYING ON RATES — 16 to 19-year-olds, 1983

	Full-time	Part-time	No Further Ed.
Hereford & Worcs.	26.8	10.6	62.7
Kent	27.2	10.3	62.6
Lancs.	24.5	15.1	60.2
Notts.	20.3	13.5	66.2
Average (all English less)	23.8	12.5	63.7

(Source: DES)

PROVISION FOR UNDER FIVES, 1983

	N. Schools	N. Classes	% in Nursery	% in all Schools
Hereford & Worcs.	1	15	5	12
Kent	1	24	5	13
Lancs.	58	33	15	43
Notts.	7	122	40	50
Worst (English) counties (W. Sussex)	4	2	3	8
Best (Cleveland)	6	117	47	67
Average (Counties)	—	—	15	31
Average (Non-counties)	—	—	39	58

(Source: DES)

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

	Cost of free meal	Overall deficit
Hereford & Worcs.	1,092,000	850,000
Kent	3,688,000	3,487,000
Lancs.	4,479,000	8,546,000
Notts.	3,848,000	3,507,000

(Source: CIPFA Estimates 84/5)

Owen Surridge on why teachers and video producers don't see eye to eye

The principles and the pirates

ILLICIT copying of film and video recordings by educationists is now making headlines on the front pages of newspapers and in the columns of magazines. It is a story of piracy, of theft, of crime. It is a story of the clash between the principles of education and the pirates of the video world.

Alas, the only common ground revealed was a determination on all sides to cling to what they had and to improve their holding if possible. Hope and goodwill, it was clear, were not strong enough to build more than flimsy bridges for the contestants to get at each other. As foundation for united purposes they were as useful as sand without cement.

For the distributors, save one, and small producers that meant a reiteration of warnings that illicit copying in the present scale would drive them out of business, and the educationists who practised it, would, in the end, block the supply of the materials they most demanded at source, since demand would be either willing or able to supply them.

The exception was John Dent the man from Guild Learning, which has developed its own sensible and seemingly successful educational licensing system for off air recordings in association with the Open University and Channel 4.

Leslie Ryder, who once managed the Inner London Education Authorities learning resources, said bluntly that anybody who thought film and video meant much to teachers was under a delusion.

"If film or television were removed from the curriculum it would be no more than a temporary hiccup," he declared. Visual resources, he went on, were difficult to integrate in the classroom and neither pupils nor teachers really

knew how to use them. They were seen as irrelevant, moreover, by those in authority whose own education had more to do with words than pictures.

Perhaps it was this view which afterwards led one teacher to complain that education was not represented on the platform. His colleagues made good their deficiency from the floor with accustomed fluency.

What we want, they said, is the right use of what we need for teaching, freely and without cost. Explanations about starving copyright owners cut no ice with them; they intended to get what they wanted, illicit or not.

"We are not in the entertainment industry," said Vincent Porter of Central London Polytechnic. "We see film and television as tools to be used alongside books. We need to have access to all films and programmes and see if the makers can understand that maybe we could get together. We are not interested in people who want to make a buck out of education."

An interesting view, at a time when teachers are talking of striking for a bigger stake in the business themselves, but his was by no means a solitary voice.

Nor, apparently, was money-making with only faint approval of the producers and distributors. They were accused of self-indulgence in their work and being out of touch with the needs of teachers, of playing uninformative catalogues, delayed live delivery and damaged stock.

The problem, as John Chittock, of the Interim Action Committee of the film industry observed afterwards, seemed to be that the needs of users were at variance with the needs of the commercial providers, the one being short of money to buy the product and the other on a tight budget, each with a different business was not big enough to justify their efforts.

On one point only would the industry and the copyright owners agree: that the £5 millions anticipated income is likely to be but a sea in the wind after deduction for administration. Or what others might call a nil return. In the end that could mean a nil result for the educationists too.

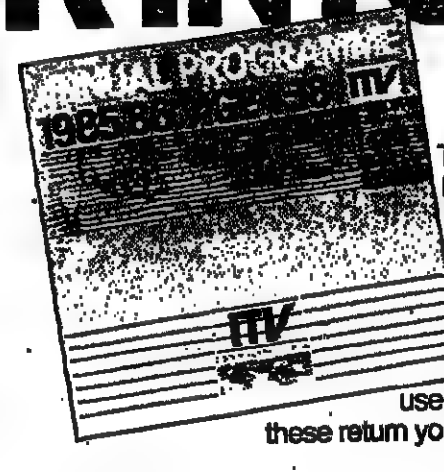
The Recording and Rentals of Audio and Copyright Material (£2.85 HMSO).

LOOK INTO ITV

1985/86

Independent Television provides a wide variety of programmes for schools and colleges.

Listed below are the series being transmitted in each ITV region.



The Annual Programme Booklet is in your school now. Read it for further details of these and additional local series. In it are listed support materials to help you use the series — to obtain these return your order form by 1st May.

My world 4-6	History around you 8-12	The English programme 13-18
General interest	History	English literature studies
Story time 4-6	Good health 8-12	School's out 14 and over
An introduction to reading	Health education	Careers education
Let's go maths 5-6	How we used to live 8-13	Family education
An introduction to mathematics	Social history	Parental and social education
Start the day 5-7	Animals in action 8-14	New people and politics
Religious education	Natural history	Political education
Stop, look, listen 6 and over	Tomorrow's people 9-12	History in action 14-17
Environmental studies, language development	Living in a multi-cultural society	Twentieth century world history
Seeing and doing 6-7	The micro at work 9-13	Starting out 14-17
Topic-based miscellany/musical	Computer use	Personal relationships, social and life skills
micros	Middle English 9-13	Physics in action 14-17
48 year round 6-8	Science, reading, writing	O-level, CSE and 16+
Science and health topics	Insight Middle	Chemistry in action 14-17
Junior maths 7 and over	For deaf children	O-level, CSE and 16+
Mathematics	Living and growing 10-13	Documentary re-run 14-18
Maths record 7-8	Sex education	General
Religious education	Scientific eye 11-13	Modern China 14-18
Religion and society	Scientific eye in practice	The heart of the dragon
Religion and society	Believe it or not 11 and over	A question of economics
Religion and society	Religious education	15 and over
Religion and society	Your living body 13 and over	Economics
Religion and society	Human biology and health education	Facts for life 15-18
Religion and society	The French programme	Family matters
Religion and society	French	Geography today A-level
Religion and society	The German programme	A question for order
Religion and society	German	Evolution A-level
Religion and society	Craft, design and technology	Biology
Religion and society	Secondary	Experiment A-level H grade
Religion and society		Physics, Biology, Chemistry

* Not shown in Scotland
† Not shown in Northern Ireland

Art forms Hazel Shaw on coping with a culture clash

HOW FAR educationists should aim to preserve ethnic cultures, and how far try to achieve social integration, were questions which came to dominate a four day conference on Many Arts. Many Cultures at Bath. The emphasis was strongly on how to manage the differences between cultures.

The Art Advisers Association dealt with some of the difficulties faced by teachers in areas of high immigration. "Many," they said, "were up-toeing through a minefield, but much of the trouble could be avoided if the teachers were better informed about the customs and traditions of the various sects. It was important that they should be given more support."

On the subject of examinations and marking, some children from the East found it difficult to recognise the three dimensional element in painting drawing because their painting tradition was a flat one. This often led to poor marks

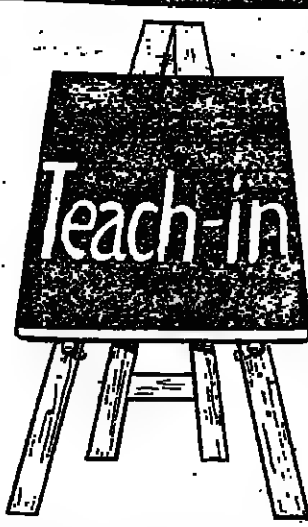
determined to ignore design and replace it with technology. It's not that we are against technology, we welcome it, but not without the design element.

David Spence and Fred Daly from the College of Education have produced an inexpensive schools microcomputer package called IMAGE (Image Maker for Artistic and Graphic Experimentation) which allows colours to be mixed and patterns to be designed on the computer screen. The colour components of these mixtures and textures can be adjusted after they have been drawn. IMAGE (which they hope to market shortly) was developed on the BBC micro-computer with assistance from the micro-electronics Education Programme.

The Norwegian film director Rolf Gledits talked about his International Centre for Art and Children's Culture in Oslo, the only one in the world devoted exclu-

sively to children's work. He stressed the need for adults to look at the world through children's eyes.

Gledits' work has had a direct influence on the divorce law in Norway since he discovered that children paint Father and Child compositions as well as Mother and Child. He claims that fathers now stand almost as much chance of getting custody of the children in a divorce case as mothers.



Second chance

"ACCESS" courses are aptly named. They provide a second chance for the many who leave school without taking any, or the appropriate, exams and who wish to embark on a course of study that may well lead to diploma or degree level study.

A Survey of "Access" Courses in England was so popular when it was published in 1983 that the editors have updated and extended their survey to cover the whole of England (but not Wales and Scotland). Almost one half of the courses in the survey have been initiated in the last two years.

A wide range of opportunities now exists. The survey covers all those which have been devised with the needs of adults in mind and which equip the student for courses in higher education. Each college entry provides a summary of course objectives, syllabus content, assessment arrangements, certification etc. There is also an appendix which lists courses specifically designed for women and ethnic minority groups.

Women are also the subject

of an appeal by the organisers of the MA in Politics and Government at the City of London Polytechnic. They would like more women to apply for the two-year course, whether they are working outside the home or in it. Since the course is arranged on a one day a week basis, past students have found it possible to arrange for child care on that day.

Students create their own package of options within the wide-ranging choice of subjects on offer. Present course members are of all ages and occupations (including retired people) and, in exceptional cases, a student who does not hold formal qualifications will be accepted.

A Survey of "Access" Courses in England, edited by Susan Lucas and Penny Ainslie, published by the School of Education, University of Lancaster, LA1 4YW for £3 per copy including postage.

Children's TV

COCKLESHELL Bay is a town near the sea with seagulls and sunshine and sand. It is also the name of a pre-school series which is designed to introduce small children to ideas about family life and relationships. The present Tuesday until July 9, takes a theme for the first time: that of pregnancy and childbirth.

Cockleshell Bay is intended to be watched by children unaccompanied by adult supervision but parents need not throw up their arms in horror at a possible challenge to the Gillik ruling. The facts of life are not made explicit and even breastfeeding in front of the twin protagonists, Robin and Rosie, is beyond the technical possibilities of the animated puppets in the series.

The intention of taking this theme, is to show children the impact a new arrival has on family life by narrating each episode from the twin's point of view. Programmes will be shown on the following dates: June 4

Mrs Cockle has a false alarm. June 11, the baby is born. Cockleshell Bay goes out on Thames TV on Tuesdays from 12-13.10 for pre-schoolers and on the two-year course, 4.10 when it picks up many of its former audience now at school.

So many men of letters

BURGEONING educational and vocational qualifications have produced a list of over 1,000 sets of letters to be tacked on to the names of graduates, members, and fellows. To simplify the task of identification Kogan Page has now published the Dictionary of British Qualifications (£12.50). Judging from some of the entries it should be a god-send to careers advisers and admissions people throughout the country.

For those with a sense of humour it has an additional dimension. Take ARCS, for example, which obviously denotes a bright space only the cognoscenti would spot at once an Associate of the Royal College of Science, or that FSHAA was not an expression of dismissal but the label worn by fellows of the Society of Hearing Aid Audiologists. MICE may not sound as though it has much to do with civil engineers but it does indicate membership of their professional institution.

Equally MIR indicates not a sinister department of state but membership of the Institute of Population Registration, and if LIMA suggests a lama of our civilisation that could be right: it is the gaudy worn by licentiates of the Institute of Mathematics and Applied Sciences. In some cases spelling it out can heighten the obscurity: what, exactly, are we to make of FSCF even when it is revealed as the cloak for Fellows of the Society of Certified Professionals?

One sees, after a dip into this treasure house of the arcane, just why it was needed. Addresses and telephone numbers are provided for those who wish to inquire further.



Getting down to the nitty-gritty of oceanography

More scope for oceanography in Wales

OCEANOGRAPHY is being favoured by the University Grants Committee to the tune of more than £200,000 extra, doubling departments on this subject at two centres — Southampton University and University College of North Wales, Bangor. These expansions come at the expense of Liverpool and Swansea universities who receive no additional cash.

The growth is taking place faster at Bangor than Southampton (which needs larger premises). The oceanography department in North Wales is across the Mersey, at Anglesey, near the waterfront where the 30 metre research vessel is moored. The three professors in physical oceanography have begun recruiting students for the first time to 16 professionals.

They are backed by a corresponding doubling of the number of technicians and, with a ratio of eight students per teaching, a rise in student numbers to 128.

Professor Denzil Taylor-Smith has sent letters to all head teachers explaining that 25 more students places a year will be available — starting this autumn. The new centre through too late for normal UCCA applications. Bangor is now in the lead nationally, especially as oceanography is still under-valued in schools — a neglect which is about to change with the UGC decision.

The department has the best financed research programme in Bangor, on subjects from remote satellite sensing of the sea floor to predict the silt of oil rigs, dredging, and pipe laying to an analysis of the

Irish Sea currents which take pollution and nuclear waste around the coast of Scotland to the North Sea.

The career prospects for graduates and post graduates in oceanography are excellent," says Denzil Taylor-Smith. "We place all our students in work — in research and in industrial related activities." He expects the investment in studies of how oceans work to spread interest in academic circles, being a hybrid subject oceanography is still under-valued in schools — a neglect which is about to change with the UGC decision.

Details of available posts and places from Department of Oceanography, Marine Science Laboratories, Menai Bridge, Gwynedd LL59 5EY (0248 712641).

Open day on campus

SEVENTY-ONE years of university education in Lancaster will be celebrated next Saturday with an open day at the University of Lancaster campus which is hoped will attract more than the 10,000 people who flocked to the last open day in 1980. Proceedings will be opened by Cyril Smith MP, who is deputy pro-chancellor of the university, and Dr Patrick Moore, an honorary graduate.

One of the central themes will be Lancaster's close connections with the North-west with exhibitions on its regional links, including research on the impact of the Morecambe gas field, and pioneering work on the development of micro-processor aids for handicapped children in the area. There will also be a special exhibition on the university's work and development over the last 21 years, and a programme of displays and activities, from abseiling to street theatre and children's activities. Admission is free.

Teenage survey

SOME 15,000 pupils who have had their 15th birthday this month will take part in a Teenage Survey organised by Professor Neville Butler of the Bristol-based International Centre for Child Studies. This survey is the third in a series of five-yearly investigations into child health and education involving the same group of children born in April, 1970.

The original study looked at both the educational and social benefits of pre-school education. It concluded that although nurseries and playgroups contribute to increased academic performance, children who attended more than 6 sessions a week tended to develop behavioural difficulties.

Any disabilities were again noted at 10, and it emerged that 13 per cent of the chil-

dren had medical, educational, or behavioural problems which affected their daily lives; 25 per cent of these were severely disabled, with a further 23 per cent classified as dyslexic, i.e. of normal intelligence but finding reading particularly difficult. In the dyslexic group, boys outnumbered girls by 4 to 1, and there was a preponderance of left-handed writers. Hearing problems of the involved 11 per cent of the children and the incidence of diabetes had quadrupled since 1964.

The 1985 survey will extend previous research and will also investigate whether secondary education prepares pupils adequately for adult life. Questionnaires will be sent out to parents and teachers to gauge attitudes to vocational education, health education, and secondary schools in general.

All kinds of culture

SCHOOLS have never been more aware of the need for multi-cultural reading material, but how to choose it and where to find it is the constant problem. The Books for Keeps Guide to Children's Books for a Multi-Cultural Society (£1.75) is, in spite of its lumbering title, quite the most useful survey to have appeared so far, attractively produced and containing books of all kinds (from picture books to poetry, and including those suitable for assemblies), author profiles, television and film, library and book fair schemes, and sources of information (organisations, journals, suppliers etc.). This first guide is aimed at the 8-12s: 0-7 and 12+ will follow next autumn. There are proportionately increasing discounts for multiple orders: 1 Effingham Road, Lee, London SE13 8NZ. Tel. 01-852 4953.

Contributors: Julia Hagedorn, Owen Sargeant, Ann Hollis, Margaret O'Connor, Iola Smith, Stephanie Nettell.

EFL Teachers

£16,900 pa tax free Saudi Arabia

Cable and Wireless, the worldwide telecommunications Group, has established a nationwide telecommunications network for the Saudi Arabian National Guard. Training is an integral part of the project at the National Guard's well-equipped training school in Riyadh, where theoretical and practical telecommunications skills are taught.

There are immediate vacancies, and more to follow in August 1985, for EFL teachers, preferably aged 30-40, to teach small groups of National Guardsmen. You should hold a suitable degree and a formal TEFL qualification with at least 5 years' teaching experience, some of which should have been gained overseas, preferably in the Middle East. The ability to produce effective ESP material particularly at an elementary level and the use of video in language teaching is required.

We are offering single status renewable contracts of 12 months duration with:

- * Free board and lodging, usually in one of our well equipped messes,
- * Three rest and recreation breaks per annum with all air passages provided.
- * The pay package quoted is based on the current rate of exchange and includes a terminal gratuity.

If you're interested in starting now, or later in the summer, please write with career details and day-time contact telephone number, stating your availability to Recruitment Manager, Cable and Wireless PLC, ref EFL/70, Mercury House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8BX or telephone 01-405 4980 (24 hours) for an application form. Previous applicants need not re-apply.

Cable and Wireless
Helps the world communicate

BILSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Each required to lead a team of course organisers in the development, delivery and evaluation of courses, in co-ordinating and providing individual students with course programmes and pastoral support. Specific course areas at present include co-ordination (day or night) and are listed below but if required, applicants should be prepared to take responsibility for courses across the curriculum and at different levels, in accordance with the rapidly changing nature of further education in the 1980s. Courses to be co-ordinated could include:

- ART AND DESIGN
- CATERING
- BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL
- HANDRESSING, BEAUTY THERAPY AND OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES
- SPORTS AND LEISURE STUDIES
- VARIOUS FOUNDATION INCLUDING FIRST YEAR CRAFT, BUSINESS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
- YOUTH TRAINING SCHEME
- G.C.E. 'A' AND 'O' LEVEL

Applicants should possess appropriate qualifications and career experience normally required of senior staff in a Group 6 tertiary college. For example, a degree or diploma or equivalent, a teaching certificate, and some first-hand knowledge of industry, commerce or social services. Evidence of entrepreneurial skills for educational development and of commitment to equal opportunity in the fields of race, sex or handicap would be most advantageous.

SENIOR COURSE ORGANISER, SPORT AND LEISURE (SENIOR LECTURER)

Required to contribute to the overall management of sports and leisure courses such as City and Guilds Leisure and Recreation, BAF Recreational Management and Outdoor Education Health-Related Fitness and a range of non-vocational sports. Applicants should have relevant qualifications in the field of sport, leisure or education and experience in the organisation of sporting events and competitions.

SECTION LEADER, BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION (SENIOR LECTURER)

Required to co-ordinate and take responsibility for the professional development, conduct and time-keeping of a team of Lecturers in Management, Supervisory, Secretarial Studies, Law, Accountancy, and Economics. Applicants should have one or more of the following: Industrial or Commercial experience at management level, professional qualification in Business Studies, Management, Law, Accountancy, Economics, or Industrial Relations.

Salary: Principal Lecturer £13,095 — £14,580 (Bar) — £15,467
Senior Lecturer £11,175 — £13,125 (Bar) — £14,061

The college welcomes applications from all sections of the population irrespective of an individual's sex, ethnic origin, or colour, and from people with disabilities who have the necessary attributes to do the job. Closing date for complete applications is 17 May 1985.

Further particulars and application forms available from the Vice Principal (Staff & Development), Bilston Community College, Appleton Road, Bilston, Wolverhampton, West Midlands WV14 6SB. Telephone: 0902 67661.

WOLVERHAMPTON
the pace setter

Department of Electrical Electronic & Control Engineering and Department of Mechanical Engineering

READERS

The Polytechnic seeks to appoint a Reader in each of the above two Departments to lead, initiate, and co-ordinate research. Specific areas of interest are:

- (1) Microelectronics, VLSI Design, Microprocessor and Software Engineering.
- (2) Engineering Fluid Flow and Heat Transfer.

Candidates for appointment to these posts should have a proven record of scholarship in their field. A successful record of collaboration with industry and obtaining external funding would be an advantage. Salary Scale: £13,095 to £16,467 (under review). An application form and further particulars may be obtained from Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland S22 7JX or telephone (0783) 76231 Ext. 11. Closing date: 7 May 1985.

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

Bishop Auckland Technical College

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY — GRADE III

Applicants are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post which is available from 1 September 1985. The department combines principally Mechanical Production Engineering with Electrical Engineering and Construction Studies. Courses vary between BTEC, HNC, or Engineering and VTS. Candidates must have degree equivalent status, teaching qualifications, industrial experience and considerable teaching and administrative experience in further education. Further details and application forms returnable by 3 May 1985, can be obtained from the Director of Education, County Hall, Durham, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

Department of Sport and Recreation Studies

LECTURER / SENIOR LECTURER IN SPORT SCIENCE (PSYCHOLOGY)

LESL £7,548 — £14,061

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will play a major role in the teaching of psychology on the Sport Science Honours Degree Course. He / she will be expected to have a relevant post-graduate qualification and expertise in one or more of the following areas:

- (i) Social Psychology of Sport
- (ii) Motor learning
- (iii) Performance optimisation

Additional duties may involve teaching aspects of sport theory and practice and consequently an active involvement in sport would be a distinct advantage. For further particulars and an application form contact the Personnel Officer, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool L3 5UX (Tel: 051-207 3881, Ext. 2618/2519) to whom applications must be returned not later than Friday 10th May 1985.

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

TYNE AND WEAR COUNTY COUNCIL

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES SERVICE

GROUP EDUCATION ASSISTANT (LOANS AND PROMOTION)

Scale 4 £6,555 — £7,329

This post is based at the Museum of Science and Engineering in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The successful applicant will be responsible for exhibiting and running a loan service for exhibits, models, appliances and small travelling displays to schools throughout the county.

The second major aspect of the post will be the promotion of the Science and Engineering Group of Museums to schools and colleges by a variety of means including visits to schools and colleges.

The post requires familiarity with the education systems and an ability to communicate effectively with children and teachers. The postholder should ideally be a qualified teacher or possess other relevant qualifications and experience.

Application forms available from the County Personnel Officer, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandyford House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE2 6ED (Tel: Newcastle 516144, ext. 206). Closing date Wednesday, 30 May 1985.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

HEAD OF TRAINING

AGE CONCERN ENGLAND is seeking a new head of training to manage a team producing and expanding their range of courses, publications and training advice services on aging issues and skills for the Age Concern movement, professionals, universities, academic and training bodies. We are looking for an experienced and committed person with appropriate qualifications and with the capacity to promote ageism and multi-disciplinary training. The appointment will be based at our Mitcham offices with frequent attendances at our Training Resource Centre in Birmingham and elsewhere.

Salary in range £23,650-£31,805 p.a. inc. contributory pension scheme. 4 weeks' annual leave plus 5 furlough days. Please write for further details to:

Head of Personnel
Age Concern England
85 Phoenix Road
Mitcham, Surrey

St. James's and The Abbey school for girls

HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of Head of the school for girls, St. James's and The Abbey school for girls, West Malvern, Worcestershire. The school is an independent boarding and day school for about 200 girls, aged 6-18. Full particulars may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, St. James's and The Abbey, West Malvern, Worcestershire, WR14 4DE. Applications (not forms) with names of referees must be received by 17th May 1985.

Nene College Northampton

Applications are invited for the following posts within the faculty of Education and Social Science, commencing September 1st 1985:

Head of College Inset and Lecturer in Education Management (Principal Lecturer)

Lecturer in Education Early Years (Lecturer / Senior Lecturer)

Lecturer in Education Psychology of Education (Lecturer / Senior Lecturer)

Lecturer in Sociology Able to contribute substantially to FEME INSET (Lecturer II)

Salary Scales: Principal Lecturer £13,095 x 7 increments £18,467
Senior Lecturer £11,175 x 8 increments £14,061
Lecturer II £7,548 x 10 increments £12,099

For further details and application form send a.s.e. to Dr. J. Alexander, Dean, Faculty of Education and Social Science, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL, indicating clearly the post of interest.

Completed application forms should be returned by May 3rd 1985.

London Business School

FACULTY POSITIONS IN FINANCIAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for two positions in financial economics at the London Business School's Institute of Finance and Accounting. Applications are welcomed from suitably qualified candidates with an interest in any field of finance.

Successful candidates will be expected to teach finance to postgraduate students on the School's MSc and PhD Programmes and will also have opportunities to teach on post experience and executive courses. Candidates will normally have completed, or be nearing completion of a PhD. The posts will be tenable from September 1985 and the starting salary will be in the range £12,438 to £13,868.

Applications should be sent to: Professor Stephen M. Schaefer at the London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA from whom further details may be obtained.

Closing date for applications: 7 May 1985.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC at PRESTON

The Polytechnic Council invites applications for a post of

Deputy Director

This is one of two Deputy Director Posts. Salary in the range £24,348-£25,227 (under review). (Burnham Group 12).

Closing date for receipt of completed applications 30th April 1985.

For further particulars, please write to the Chief Administrative Officer, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston, PR1 2TQ. Telephone (0772) 22141 Ext 2800.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

ilea Inner London Education Authority

HACKNEY ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE, Chelmer Road, E9 6BZ

Vice Principal

wanted from September 1985

Hackney is one of London's poorest inner city boroughs with a high level of unemployment. Hackney Institute exists to meet the educational needs of local adults through providing a large number of courses and workshops. Applicants should have relevant teaching and organising experience. The successful candidate must have the initiative to contribute and help develop the existing programme and provide management support for a large team of full and part-time staff. Salary scale in accordance with the Burnham (F.E.) Report: Vice Principal Group 4 (Max) £16,944 plus £1,036 London allowance. Assistance may be given towards household removal expenses. Details and forms returnable by 10 May 1985 from the Education Officer, EOIA/CECS, Room 206A, The County Hall, SE1 7PB, (stamped addressed foolscap envelope). This is a re-advertisement. Previous applicants will be reconsidered. ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC

CHAIR IN COMPUTER STUDIES

Applications are invited for a newly created Chair in the Department of Computer Studies. The Department requires computer scientists with proven research ability and reputation who will be capable of attracting research funds and developing links with other organisations both inside and outside the University. There are several established areas of work in the present Department, but the quality of the person appointed will be much more important than his or her specialisation. Salary will be within the professorial range (current minimum £20,000 and subject to review from 1 April). Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Director of Education, County Hall, Durham, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN



Educationists who leave the classroom teacher to fend for himself

GEOFFREY LLOYD (April 16) has the effrontery to use quotation marks to misquote my article (April 2) on teachers' assessment. I did not say that "good" teachers get promoted out of the classroom, though that seems to be the accepted wisdom. There is no evidence for this supposition. Probably bad teachers are just as likely to get promoted as we have no objective measure of teacher effectiveness. I repeat the words of a reviewer of research into effective teaching: "Some teachers were preferred by administrators, some were liked by pupils, and some taught in classes where there were substantial pupil gains, and generally speaking these were not the same teachers."

Mr Lloyd is therefore "generally speaking" wrong in his assumption that heads are "practitioners without peer," indeed, on this evidence, they are likely to be good teachers. We must be prepared to face the reality that we teach children in groups in classrooms. Educationists pretend to know what is best for the child, but in reality the classroom teacher is left, certainly in secondary schools, unsupported to fend for himself in a situation that is often chaotic and frustrating. The average teacher is not a "practitioner without peer," but a man or woman who is often overworked, underpaid, and underappreciated. The education service is a failure, and it is all too easy to talk vaguely in platitudes as Mr Lloyd does about the average teacher. Contact with the department of education, the "practitioner without peer," is a waste of time. Resources and people to produce the best results, "or

guaranteed properly" etc, but unless we make some effort to define what such phrases mean in operational terms we are talking both teachers and taught. Not only that, we are making the teachers' task immeasurably more difficult by such disastrous though perhaps well intentioned bumbling. It is possible that stress, which negatively affects work performance, is directly attributable to the role ambiguity and conflict which is the result of a failure to define a teacher's job. We seem to be like a factory whose directors believe that good public relations, keeping the lights trim and the roses pruned, will increase production while the workers inside sweating over ever more obsolete and

unreliable steam-driven machinery are blamed for low productivity. My argument was that we need to review our technology and to do that we must have the help of practising teachers; they are the experts. Present efforts to assess teachers are notoriously inaccurate. No reliable or valid teacher appraisal is possible until we are in a better position to relate teaching to learning and too little is being done in this direction. Nothing that Mr Lloyd said suggests that I need to amend my position. I am, however, impressed that he apparently possesses a computer which inputs its own data. Yours faithfully, David Griffiths, 16 Campbell Close, Chelmsford, Essex.

Under attack on the pay front

I AM in teacher education and I want to write about the letters in Education Guardian (April 9). Hurray for people with spirit who can write such letters in the face of the reviling they regularly receive from outsiders who know little of what it is like in schools today and even less about how they could deal with those conditions if they were in there trying to cope. — too am an outsider — now teachers through my work and also with advisers and other teacher educators around the country. Everyone I know in education, if they're still in it, that is — is under pressure because of the conditions under which they are working (Anne Jarvis describes some of them very well indeed, as do David Rothwell and Ann Pope) and it's the same for advisers and teacher educators, flooded with demands for restructuring and more restructuring with fewer rather than more resources to meet them, so that they haven't enough time or energy left to do the real job properly. What is the real job? In my case it is to show students how to work young minds train them to be critical, thoughtful, and creative in order to meet the demands of the twenty-first century. But what a farce that is — it's only one's faith which keeps one going — for the truth is that the realities of the end of the twentieth century mean that the critical faculties and creativity required for the twenty-first century can only be washed away in a sea of unemployment and frustration. Or alternatively will be deployed to attack the policies that created the disaster of present conditions with the necessary violence that inevitably comes when the young and healthy are frustrated.

And then they come under attack and then their teachers and parents come under attack and then... Oh! we've been there before. — Yours in frustration Janet Duffin, Cottingham, N Humberside.

THE professional aspirations of the majority of the correspondents to Education Guardian (April 9) and their complaints about the pay and conditions of teachers, are to a large extent misconceived. Resources for all public sector services are limited, and mass education involving eight million pupils and over half a million staff (teachers and others) is bound to be an expensive item in the budget, even at a fairly basic level of provision. Considering the numerous other more or less urgent calls on the public purse, there is no reason why education should necessarily be a priority in expenditure allocations. It is difficult, therefore, to envisage the means by which the pay of teachers can be raised, and the public at large would do well to accept that economic circumstances dictate that standards of service and levels of pay in schools can be only of a modest order. Hard choices need to be made about what can be afforded for the education service and what is needed from it. If the present financial stringency can bring the parties engaged in current educational controversies to the negotiating table, it may be that some of their more unrealistic objectives, there may yet be some benefit in it all. — Yours sincerely, David Griffiths, 100 Central Avenue, Southend, Essex.

Now they have girls in the sixth form and the staff room

I AM SAD that David Gribble should see fit to base part of his case for progressive education on a denigration of Repton as he remembers and describes it in the late 1950s (March 29, April 16). It is ironic, too, that the institution from which he writes, Dartington Hall, was the marvellously imaginative concept of its founder, Leonard Elmhirst, himself a distinguished Old Reptonian. I suppose some people might think the Dartington of today to be beset by more problems, alas, than the Repton of the 1950s. Were David Gribble to take the trouble to visit Repton today, he would find girls in the Sixth Form, several women members of staff, corporal punishment abolished, some 40 concerts a year given by Reptonians, art and drama encouraged and flourishing.

a large and highly professional careers department with well developed industrial links, as well as high academic standards. Including this year, a 93 per cent pass rate at A level and 28 entrants to Oxford and Cambridge. Those of David Gribble's contemporaries who remain remember him with affection as a charming, slightly eccentric Eltonian who made a very important contribution to the life of the community here and they regret bitterly the imperious nature of his attack based on memories of nearly thirty years past. I must confess to becoming somewhat weary of education on the basis of what went on thirty years ago. But that is another story, and includes many other people besides David Gribble. — Yours faithfully, David Jewell, Headmaster, Repton, Derby.

Weights and measures taken up in two cultures

JOAN GOLDMAN, complaining of mixed metric/imperial usage (Education Guardian, April 16), refers to children who speak a mother tongue at home but English at school. This, she says, is "universally recognised as disadvantageous for them." Really? From the age of nine I attended an English-language school, though Welsh was the language of home and of my previous school. Far from feeling disadvantaged by this experience I found it stimulating and beneficial. A bilingual upbringing offers access to, and an insight into, two cultures. It makes it far easier for one to appreciate that there are usually two sides to an argument, and protects against the all too common view that anything "foreign" is strange, unfathomable, and inferior. As to the mixed usage of metric and imperial units, why on earth cannot schools explain both systems, their histories, and the reasons for the way each system is used? A lesson spent considering the failure of the metric system to gain general accep-

tance in Britain would pose some interesting questions concerning the popular perception of Britain's world role, and the way in which the average Briton sees the world beyond this "accepted" one. — Sincerely, Gwyn Griffiths, 40 Richard Street, Cheshire. IT IS extremely doubtful whether anyone other than a teacher could have written Joan Goldman's article on metrication. Those of us who have to survive in the harsh practical world are aware that the survival of imperial units (and their equivalents on the Continent) is not due to British reactionary insularity. The old units evolved over centuries as sound practical tools for measuring the relevant commodities and processes and are not easily displaced by units created by edict via logiques francaises. If a bristly lawyer knows, for example, that a wall is to be 2 ft 3 in high, he can immediately visualise it and knows it is nine courses high; in

comparison the official dimension of 688mm is meaningless. That confectionary manufacturers choose to foist chocolate bars weighing an extremely odd number of grammes on the public is nothing to do with either system, but is more likely to be yet another case of commercial opportunism. This is not new, we always did have jars measuring 3 1/4 lbs and the like and there are many cases of these having been directly converted to kg for the sake of "going metric." The metric system is fine but metric units are frequently an impractical pain in the neck. — Yours faithfully, M. Mallory, 20 Rayleigh Road, Brentwood, Essex. A FRIEND of mine who ordered 100 metric rulers, was told they were supplied only in dozens. Michael Grosvenor Meyer, 34 West End, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire CB6 3TE.

Child-minders M.A., Dip. Phil.

I SUSPECT that all teachers have occasionally perceived that many among the general public regard them as child-minders. One tiny and slightly pompous apparatus to increase others' regard for those who teach might be to insist on the gallantry of titles and other qualifications teachers have obtained. This will not aggravate the petty jealousy of the staffroom, though it might spur on to greater academic achievement; but I trust it will offend the parents that though they might not value a teacher other than as someone to occupy their child's waking hours at least some college or university once thought them worth an award for intelligence and hard work. M. A. Bartlett, M.A., P.G.Cert.Ed., Dip.Phil., 195A Wellwood Road, London SE26 1HR.

Posts Overseas

Indonesia

2 Assistant Directors of Studies British Council, Jakarta Language Centre, Jakarta Duties: (Post 1) Assistant Director of Studies I will be responsible for syllabus design and materials development throughout the whole range of the Centre's courses. (Post 2) Assistant Director of Studies II will be responsible for all teacher training, both in-house (BSC and post-BSC) and 'out-reach' in the Indonesian state system (tertiary level). Other areas of responsibility shared between the posts will include audio-visual resources and the development of the use of video in courses and teacher training plus a minimum of 4 contact hours each week teaching principally English for academic purposes (but including ESP and general English) to Indonesian public-sector employees. Qualifications: single candidates preferred between the ages of 28 and 40 with a degree and a Diploma (TEFL) or MA (TEFL, Applied Linguistics) and at least three years' TEFL/TESL teaching overseas, which must include at least one year's experience of ESP course design and syllabus production or teacher training. Salary: \$8,354 - \$12,507 according to qualifications and experience. Benefits: return air fares, free furnished accommodation, overseas medical scheme, car purchase grant and baggage allowance of \$800 each way. Contract: two-year contract with the British Council from 1 August (Post 1) or 1 September (Post 2) 1985. Reference: 84 D 182 (Post 1) G 84 D 180 (Post 2) G

Iraq

Director of Studies British Council, Baghdad Duties: day-to-day management of the British Council English Language Centre including responsibility for course content, development, evaluation and co-ordination. Line-management of the ADOS, teachers and DTEO admin staff. Responsibility for management of DTEO finance and control of expenditure; other responsibilities include marketing policy, student registration and placement systems, student records, maintenance of inventories and ordering books and materials. Responsibility for in-house teacher training and 6 hours teaching per week when required. Qualifications: candidates of either sex, should be single or married with no children. Australian, New Zealand and Irish candidates are acceptable. First degree or teaching certificate plus PGCE (TEFL) or RSA Dip/TEFL or MA(TEFL) are essential. It is essential to have at least five years' overseas TEFL experience with some experience of administration and management. Some DTEO or DTEO-type experience is desirable. Salary and Overseas Allowances in the range \$21,532 to \$22,968 inclusive. Starting point according to qualifications and experience. Benefits: free furnished accommodation, overseas medical scheme, 42 days' trunk allowance, car purchase loan, baggage allowance. Contract with the British Council for two years, to start as soon as possible. Reference: 85 D 3 G

Italy

Teachers The British Council Milan and Naples Duties: to teach EFL at all levels for up to 24 class hours per week; to assist in preparation and programming of courses and course materials and with administrative duties. Qualifications: a degree or teaching certificate; RSA Dip or PGCE (TEFL) or equivalent; at least two years' TEFL experience. Single candidates preferred. Salary: \$7,002 - \$8,984 pa plus an allowance which varies according to the exchange rate. Benefits: airfares, baggage allowance,

Posts Overseas

Egypt

The British Council Teaching Centre (Science Section), Cairo Post 1: Assistant Director, Science. Duties: teaching up to 12 hours per week 'O' level Chemistry and/or Physics (University of London syllabus). As part of a team of five, writing course materials for technician courses, course design for technician programmes, course editing for technician materials. Assisting DOS (Science) on financial matters in the Science Section. Qualifications: single or married candidates of either sex are acceptable. BSC and PGCE or equivalent teaching qualifications. Minimum of two years' teaching experience with GCE students essential. Some experience of budgeting, course material writing/design in vocational training is very desirable. Salary: \$12,611 - \$18,984 tax free according to point according to qualifications and experience. More than half of this salary will be paid in local currency. Post 2: Teacher of Biology. Duties: teaching Biology/Human Biology to 'O' level (University of London). 'A' level may be available. Other duties include stand-by duties for other teachers in biological sciences, materials writing for technician courses, investigation of examinations. Qualifications: single or married candidates of either sex are acceptable. Preferred age range 23-36. BSC and PGCE plus some teaching experience to GCE students ('O' and 'A' level) essential. A second subject from Chemistry, Physics, Geology or Mathematics desirable. Salary: \$9,084 - \$12,611 according to qualifications and experience. More than half of this salary will be paid in local currency. Responsibility allowance if offered a post of responsibility. Both Posts: Benefits: housing allowance, airfare for postholder only at beginning and end of contract, 8 weeks' annual leave plus public holidays, baggage allowance, contribution towards local medical scheme. Contract with the British Council for one year starting August 1985 with possibility of renewal. It is hoped that the postholder could be offered a year's secondment by their local education authority. Closing date for applications: 17 May 1985. Selection Boards will be held in London in the first week of June. Reference: 85 D 14-15 G

Turkey

Teachers of English (5 posts) Turco-British Association Istanbul Duties: to teach English Language at all levels up to Cambridge FCE and CPE to mainly Turkish students. Some exam marking and investigation required. Qualifications: degree and recognised TEFL qualification. Candidates must be UK citizens, under 35, single or married teaching couples. Newly qualified teachers eligible. Salary: \$8,000 - \$8,500 pa depending on qualifications, paid in Turkish Lira (current exchange rate 31 = TL670). Benefits: fares, baggage and rent allowances. Contract: a two-year contract, renewable, commencing September 1985, guaranteed by the British Council. Reference: 85 B 3 G

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number, to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

CHIEF INSPECTOR

£20,475-£21,744 p.a. The Authority seeks to appoint a person of outstanding managerial and professional ability to give positive leadership to the Authority's work in enhancing educational standards and to direct developments in various areas of the curriculum. Please quote reference ED405.

GENERAL INSPECTOR (TECHNOLOGY)

£16,930-£18,150 p.a. An imaginative, enthusiastic and well qualified individual is sought for this important post within the Technology Section. The person appointed will be expected to take on a range of responsibilities and assignments for educational provision within the Borough with a particular emphasis on craft, design and technology. The possibility exists for progression to a salary scale of £17,922 to £19,176 inclusive. Please quote reference ED406. Closing date: 28th May, 1985.

TVEI PROJECT DIRECTOR

£17,922-£19,176 p.a. The Authority has made a successful submission to the Manpower Services Commission to fund a TVEI programme which will commence in September, 1985. Applications are invited for this new post to lead the Ealing Pilot TVEI Programme. The salary will be Borough Headteacher Group 10 and conditions of service will be those of the NAC for APT and G Staff. Applicants should have substantial teaching experience at management level in secondary sector and/or further education with a record of successful curriculum innovation and a knowledge of new developments in the area of pre-vocational and vocational education. Experience of working with or in industry or commerce would be an advantage. Previous applicants will be considered. Please quote reference ED407. Closing date: 28th May, 1985.

ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER

£17,067-£17,763 The successful candidate for this important professional post will play a major part in the planning and control of resources within the Education Service, including support of departmental initiatives. This is a demanding and challenging position which will require a graduate with relevant administrative experience at senior level; experience of budgetary controls with a local authority would be advantageous. Please quote reference ED408. Closing date: 19th May, 1985.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Office, Room A/204, Town Hall Annex, Broadway, Ealing, London W5 2BY. Tel: 01-846 1995 (24-hour service).

All salaries are inclusive of London Weighting Allowance. All posts are open to male and female applicants unless otherwise stated. Special consideration will be given to disabled persons whose qualifications and/or experience are relevant for the post for which they apply.

Ealing

London Borough

WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SWANSEA

DEAN OF FACULTY

Faculty of Technology

MOUNT PLEASANT CAMPUS

Applications are invited for this Senior post in a rapidly developing Faculty which has undergone marked growth. The vacancy arises because the present Dean, Mr Iwan Price, has been appointed Principal of a large regional College. The successful candidate will be directly responsible to the Principal for all aspects relating to the work of the Faculty. He/she should have a high degree in Engineering and/or a higher degree in Mechanical Engineering, together with research and industrial experience and Chartered Engineer status. The Faculty provides a range of HND/C courses including Mechanical and Production Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Mining Engineering, and Civil Engineering. Experience of validation procedures of CIMA/University of Wales/STEC is essential. The Faculty has pioneered several HND courses with the MSC, and the successful applicant will be required to maintain this impetus as well as developing M.Phil. research degrees (CNAAs) for local based graduate employees. Salary: Grade V £16,088 — £17,877 (Under Review). Application forms and further details are obtainable from: The Principal, West Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Townhill Road, Swansea SA2 0UT. Telephone (0792) 293482. Closing date for receipt of applications — 10th May, 1985.

Somerset County Council

BRIDGWATER COLLEGE

A tertiary college maintained by Somerset County Council. Required as soon as possible

LECTURERS GRADE II

COMPUTING — for GCE 'O' and 'A' level, BTEC, YTS and adult training. SECRETARIAL STUDIES — for general and advanced secretarial, RSA, Pitman, etc.

LECTURERS GRADE I

COMPUTING — Temporary one year post, GCE 'O' and 'A' level, BTEC, YTS and adult training. VOCATIONAL PREPARATION — to teach core skills and work in team developing YTS and CPVE. BUSINESS STUDIES — (two posts) — to teach BTEC National Option Modules.

Further particulars (SAE please) and application forms returnable by 1st May 1985, from the Principal, Bridgewater College, Bath Road, Bridgewater, Somerset TA6 4PZ.

PROFESSOR / HEAD OF SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

(Grade VI) £18,075 — £19,848 pa inc

This post provides the leadership of a well-established and lively School of Social Work offering courses including a four-year honours degree, a postgraduate diploma, and a non-graduate certificate course. The Head of School is expected to be a qualified social worker with a distinguished academic record and proven experience in management. The title of Professor will be awarded to a successful candidate satisfying criteria relating to experience and research. Informal enquiries to: Professor Edmund Pennington-Rossell, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, or Mr Alan Lundy, Acting Head of School of Social Work, Middlesex Polytechnic, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex EN3 4SE. Telephone 01-804 5131. Written enquiries to: Mr. (Mrs. M. S. S. S.) and quoting ref ASR28 for further details and an application form. Personnel Office, Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chesham Road, London N14 6PL. Closing date 5 May.

Middlesex Polytechnic

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER — COLLEGE STAFF TRAINING

SENIOR LECTURER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Development Officer for Staff Training in Further Education Colleges. The postholder will be responsible for the training and development of staff in the colleges and will be required to develop and maintain a high standard of staff training. The post is available from 1st September, 1985, and full details and an application form may be obtained from: Personnel Office, Sunderland City Council, Langdon Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE or telephone (0783) 78221. Ed. 71. Closing date: 5 May 1985.

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Humanities

Department of Social Sciences

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY

Salary: £13,095 — £14,492 BAR £18,467 (under review) Applications are invited for the above post from suitably qualified persons to provide academic leadership and to lead course development in psychology within the Department. Experience in social psychology and an interest in its applications in information technology would be an advantage. An application form and further particulars may be obtained from: Personnel Office, Sunderland City Council, Langdon Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE or telephone (0783) 78221. Ed. 71. Closing date: 5 May 1985.

Sheffield City Polytechnic

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Polytechnic is the major provider in the region of courses in Information Technology at all levels from technician to taught Masters and has attracted substantial research and consultancy funds to support its work. As a consequence of further growth the Polytechnic has created five new posts in Information Technology and is seeking to appoint lively and enthusiastic persons to these posts who will be able to contribute to the continuing development and enhancement of the subject at the Polytechnic.

Department of Computer Studies

LECTURER II (2 posts)

Applicants should offer at least one of the following interests or specialisms: Expert Systems Programming Methodology Systems Development Methodologies

Excellent opportunities exist for staff development in a leading edge Department and teaching duties will be arranged to suit the specialisms offered. Applicants should be well qualified in an Information Technology related discipline and ideally should have practical experience in industry.

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

SENIOR LECTURER (1 post) and LECTURER II (2 posts)

Candidates should have expertise in one or more of the following areas: VLSI and Microelectronic Systems Design Digital Communications Computer-aided Engineering Intelligent Machine Design Industrial Electronic Systems

Salary scales: Senior Lecturer £11,175 — £13,128 (bar) — £14,061 Lecturer £7,548 — £12,068

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Office (Dept. Ed.), Sheffield City Polytechnic, Hailfords House, Fizzalan Square, Sheffield S1 2BB or by telephoning (0742) 20911 ext 2387. Completed forms should be returned by 10th May 1985.

Sheffield City Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer. Applicants interested in a Jobshare appointment will receive equal consideration.

Sheffield City Polytechnic

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Polytechnic is the major provider in the region of courses in Information Technology at all levels from technician to taught Masters and has attracted substantial research and consultancy funds to support its work. As a consequence of further growth the Polytechnic has created five new posts in Information Technology and is seeking to appoint lively and enthusiastic persons to these posts who will be able to contribute to the continuing development and enhancement of the subject at the Polytechnic.

Department of Computer Studies

LECTURER II (2 posts)

Applicants should offer at least one of the following interests or specialisms: Expert Systems Programming Methodology Systems Development Methodologies

Excellent opportunities exist for staff development in a leading edge Department and teaching duties will be arranged to suit the specialisms offered. Applicants should be well qualified in an Information Technology related discipline and ideally should have practical experience in industry.

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

SENIOR LECTURER (1 post) and LECTURER II (2 posts)

Candidates should have expertise in one or more of the following areas: VLSI and Microelectronic Systems Design Digital Communications Computer-aided Engineering Intelligent Machine Design Industrial Electronic Systems

Salary scales: Senior Lecturer £11,175 — £13,128 (bar) — £14,061 Lecturer £7,548 — £12,068

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Office (Dept. Ed.), Sheffield City Polytechnic, Hailfords House, Fizzalan Square, Sheffield S1 2BB or by telephoning (0742) 20911 ext 2387. Completed forms should be returned by 10th May 1985.

Sheffield City Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer. Applicants interested in a Jobshare appointment will receive equal consideration.

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These things are sent to try us.



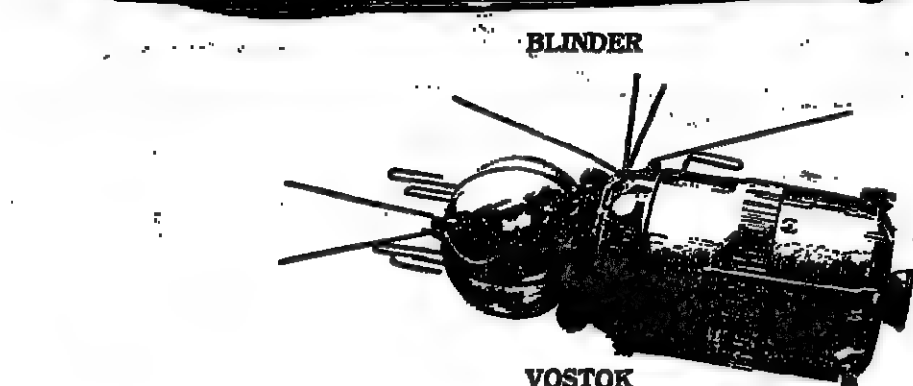
BEAR TYPE D



FENCER



BLINDER



VOSTOK



FOXBAT

Week after week, Britain's defences are being put to the test.

Somewhere in the mass of civil and military aircraft that regularly criss-cross our airspace there are uninvited visitors.

Visitors who are less than welcome.

Visitors who try to stay hidden.

Visitors who are potentially hostile.

Up above, the picture's even more complex. The earth is ringed with satellites and space debris.

From time to time a new satellite joins them unannounced.

Its intentions unclear.

Its capabilities unknown.

So twenty-four hours a day, men and women of RAF Fighter Control closely study their radar screens, interpret what they

see, and search out unwanted visitors.

At each Sector Operations Centre, a Fighter Control Officer leads the team which monitors and identifies every aircraft in their area.

When an unidentified aircraft is spotted, the Fighter Control Officer takes command at once. He confirms that the plane doesn't correspond to known flights. And then gives the order to scramble fast jets of the Quick Reaction Alert Force.

Staying in constant radio contact with the aircrew, he guides them on radar to intercept and shadow the intruder.

In exercises or in war, Fighter Control Officers will manage the air defence battle, select the targets, alert missile defences and direct our aircraft.

Others are part of the team which operate the surface-to-air missile systems ordered to engage the enemy.

As early warning aircraft extend Britain's air defence net even wider, they will carry Fighter Controllers. Crucial to every mission (and earning flying pay) they will monitor and track any air or sea-borne threat. The equipment they'll be using is among the most sophisticated radar and computer hardware you could hope to work with. Naturally it will require a number of specially trained Fighter Control Officers to program and interpret the information.

Others will also specialise in the control and development of the complex software needed by our ground defence radars.

The possibilities and the responsibilities are really quite remarkable. You'll also have the opportunity to travel abroad as well as to enjoy sports and social activities superior to those most other jobs can offer.

But above everything else you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that Britain is in safe hands. Your hands. And when things are sent to try us, you'll be there.

What now?

Ideally you should have a degree or 'A' levels, but a minimum of 5 GCE 'O' levels at Grade C (or equivalent) including English Language and Maths is acceptable.

If you're 17½ to 30 you can join on a 4-to-6-year Short Service Commission or a commission for a longer period.

For more information, call in at any RAF Careers Information Office or write to Group Captain P. E. Terrett, OBE, LLB, RAF, at (FK) Officer Careers (07/22/04), London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4PL. Please include your date of birth and your present and/or intended qualifications.

Formal application must be made in the UK.

Fighter Control



RAF Officer

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT General Educational Adviser (Humanities)

Seabury Scale Equivalent to Burnham
B.T. Group 8/9
Salary £15,702 — £18,150 p.a. inc.

Applications are invited for this important and challenging post in the Education Advisory Service. In addition to having pastoral responsibility for at least two groups of primary and/or secondary schools, the person appointed will have particular responsibilities relating to the Local Education Authority's policy on the teaching of Humanities in schools and other educational establishments.

As well as possessing a relevant teaching qualification and having a number of years teaching experience, the successful applicant should be able to demonstrate a detailed knowledge and understanding of his/her specialist field. Experience of working in a multi-cultural area would be an advantage.

For an informal discussion please tel. Mr. A. Perry (Principal Adviser) on 01-534 4545 Ext 5730. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Chief Executive, Terra Hall, East Ham, SE16 2ST quoting ref ASO4488. Closing date: 10th May 1985.



RSPB CENTRE WARDEN RSPB SANDWELL VALLEY NATURE CENTRE

Applications are invited for the new post of Nature Centre Warden, to be responsible for the Nature Centre. Reserve and Educational activities at the RSPB Sandwell Valley Reserve, West Midlands. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of British birds and other wildlife, plus an ability and enthusiasm for communicating, especially with young people. Recent teaching experience would be an advantage.

Salary scale: £8,963 — £10,521. Starting salary £8,963 — £8,559 dependent on qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form please send s.a.e. to the Personnel Officer, RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL.

Youth and Community Worker

DEE PARK YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE
£3,103 to £9,087

A qualified and experienced Youth and Community Worker is required for this post to open and develop this unusual new Centre which incorporates indoor and outdoor facilities in a building imaginatively converted from an existing two storey garage building into a Youth and Community Centre. Priority tasks will be to establish an attractive social educational programme of activities for young people in the 14 to 21 age range and to initiate and develop the involvement of local people in community use. Appropriate skills would be the use of activities to develop social education, and individual and group relationship skills.

Comprehensive in-service training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases. For informal discussion telephone Mr. John Lee, District Youth & Community Officer, on Reading 587280.

Application forms and job description from Director of Education (YCS), Shire Hall, Shirefield Park, Reading RG2 9XE (S.A.E. please).

(Re-advertisement — Previous applicants need not re-apply.)
Closing date: 10th May
An Equal Opportunity Employer

Royal County of Berkshire

EDUCATION ASSISTANT

The Commonwealth Institute wishes to recruit an Education Assistant (Executive Officer) who will work largely in extra mural services organising educational visits by Commonwealth nationals to schools throughout the country. The Education Assistant will be involved with courses, conferences and larger scale programmes and if appropriately qualified may take some responsibility for recruitment in service support for the panel of Commonwealth speakers. Administrative skills are essential and educational experience will be an advantage.

Starting salary £7,896 on a scale rising to £9,792. Please send full c.v. to: The Personnel Officer, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8 6NQ.

Closing date for applications is 10th May 1985. Short listed candidates will be notified by the 22nd May 1985. The Institute is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

THE LANGUAGE CENTRE OF YARMOUTH UNIVERSITY Invites applications for the position of

INSTRUCTOR and/or ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

for its Service English Programme.

Applicants for the position of Instructor must hold:
1. a B.A. in English or a Modern Language
2. an M.A. in TEFL or Applied Linguistics
and must have a minimum of one-year post-M.A. experience.

Applicants for the position of Assistant Professor must hold a Ph.D. in TEFL or Applied Linguistics.

Salary according to experience and qualifications.
For Instructors: in the range of JD 308 to JD 390 per month.
For Assistant Professors: in the range of JD 486 to JD 580 per month.

The post includes a contractual load of 16 hours per week with a possibility of teaching additional hours for instructors, and 12 hours per week for Assistant Professors. Benefits include social security, health and life insurance.

Applications accompanied by copies of relevant academic certificates, transcripts, and at least two references should be addressed not later than May 31, 1985, to: Academic Staff Affairs Division, Yarmouth University, Irbid, Jordan.

THE POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN HEALTH STUDIES

To take responsibility for the further development of Health Studies courses in the polytechnic and, in particular, to act as Course Leader for the proposed Diploma in Professional Studies in Nursing (CNA).

Applicants should hold a degree (preferably at postgraduate level) in the Social or Human Sciences and should be qualified in any field of Nursing; they will have demonstrated a commitment to teaching, research and/or consultancy and have had extensive experience of course design and administration.

Salary will be within the Burnham range for Principal Lecturers (£13,095 — £16,467), currently under review and the appointment will commence on 1 September 1985.

Further particulars from: The Staffing Officer, The Polytechnic, Wolverhampton WV1 1SB.

EALING COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION



The College is a major institution of higher education in West London. The major part of the curriculum comprises eight CNAA honours degrees (Accounting, Applied Language Studies, Business Studies, Economics, Humanities, Law, Library and Information Studies, Modern European Studies) postgraduate work at masters and

diploma level and BTEC Higher Diplomas and diplomas. As a consequence of the continuing expansion and development of the College, in part derived from the decisions of the National Advisory Body, applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the following posts.

LI POLITICS

To teach degree level courses concerned with Urban Politics, US Politics and Public Policy analysis.

LI/LI POLITICS

To teach degree level courses in West European Politics and European Integration with an additional interest in Soviet and East European Politics.

LI/LI LAW (2 Posts)

i. In the School of Law & Social Science to teach on a range of undergraduate and other courses.
ii. In the School of Economics & Accounting to teach mainly employment/commercial law.

SL IN LAW

An expertise in Computing for Lawyers is a particular requirement for this post.

LI MARKETING

Graduate, preferably with relevant higher degree and experience, to teach at degree and diploma level and develop marketing in the School of Hotelkeeping & Catering.

LI/LI/SL COMPUTER STUDIES (2 Posts)

i. In the School of Economics & Accounting Graduates to teach on a variety of accounting, economics and business studies courses.
ii. In the School of Hotelkeeping & Catering Graduates to teach on various courses, particularly BTEC Higher Diploma level. Formal qualifications in computing and experience in Hotel and Catering or Service Industry application an advantage.

LI PSYCHOLOGY

An interest in Occupational Psychology or the Psychology of Sex Gender advantageous but not essential.

LI PSYCHOLOGY (Temp 1 Year)

Teaching mainly Experimental / Cognitive Psychology. Previous degree level teaching experience essential.

PL HOTEL AND CATERING STUDIES

Graduate with further qualifications. Industrial and teaching experience plus significant experience of CNAA courses and research in order to make major contribution to proposed degree development.

LI SPANISH

To teach Spanish on BTEC and CNAA degree programmes.

SALARY (inclusive of London Weighting): LI £23,948 — £21,560. LI £23,995 — £13,137. SL £12,213 to a possible maximum of £13,089. PL £14,183 to a possible maximum of £17,708. All posts are tenable from 1st September 1985.

Application forms and further details from the Staffing Office, Ealing College of Higher Education, St Mary's Road, Ealing, London W5 5RF.

Closing date: 3rd May 1985.



trainee Lecturers

Trainee lecturers are also required to assist with the teaching of courses. Graduates with degree which include subjects relevant to the subjects of Law, Economics and Accounting are preferred. Successful candidates will receive a salary of £7,500 per annum with room and board.

Applicants with relevant recent qualifications should send their curriculum vitae to: Ms. Margaret A. Jones, Director of Studies, London School of Accountancy, 23/24 Old Bailey, London EC4A 3DF.

Closing date: 13 May 1985.

Berkshire LANGLEY COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Head of Department of Technology

Applications are invited for the above post commencing on 1 September 1985.

The department's work covers the fields of Engineering and Construction and applicants should have appropriate qualifications and experience at a senior level in a College.

Salary Scale (under review): £18,300 — £18,138.

Berkshire has a scheme for assisting with removal expenses. The County Council is an equal opportunity employer.

Further information and applications forms from: The Registrar, Langley College of Further Education, Station Road, Langley, Slough SL3 8BY. Please enclose a stamped, addressed, footpage envelope.

Closing date: 13 May 1985.

TEFL

The University of Lancaster Institute for English Language Education

TEMPORARY TEACHING FELLOW

Applications are invited for a post as Temporary Teaching Fellow in the Institute for English Language Education. Applicants should have appropriate experience in the fields of Curriculum Design and Evaluation, and Language Teaching, in-service training of teachers of English as a second or foreign language, English Language teaching.

Applicants should possess a postgraduate qualification in Teaching English as a second or foreign language, or a postgraduate degree in an area relevant to Applied Linguistics. Experience of working at a postgraduate level in a postgraduate level equivalent to the post of director of studies in a language school is essential.

The appointment will be from October 1, 1985, to September 30, 1987, at an appropriate point on the Other Related (A) salary scale (see 1984/85 University Handbook) depending on qualifications and experience.

For further particulars and application forms, please write to the Recruitment Office (cognitive reference 115224) University House, Bailings, Lancaster LA1 4YW, where applications (five copies) naming three referees should be sent to arrive NOT LATER THAN May 11, 1985.

The University of Lancaster Institute for English Language Education

TEMPORARY TEACHING POSTS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced Teachers of English as a Foreign Language for a number of posts as Temporary Teaching Fellows in the Institute for English Language Education.

The Institute's programme includes courses in General English, English for Specific Purposes (especially in academic contexts) and English for Academic Purposes. Successful candidates should possess a postgraduate qualification in TEFL and/or Applied Linguistics and at least four years' experience in teaching English as a second or foreign language, preferably in a post-secondary level intensive ESL programme. Experience of teaching English as a second or foreign language would be an advantage.

The posts will extend for a minimum of four weeks to a maximum of 12 months, but not necessarily within the summer period, and will involve up to 30 hours teaching and preparation weekly at a rate of £8.50 per hour.

Desired qualifications include CV and samples two references should be sent to the Director, Institute for English Language Education, University of Lancaster, Bailings, Lancaster LA1 4YW, not later than May 11, 1985.

SUMMER COURSE DIRECTORS

Do you have a special ability for a temporary and considerable responsibility? Given good 2-3 day intensive and minimum 2 years teaching experience, you could direct a holiday language course for overseas students or adults in Lancaster (tel. 7-201). Services (July 19-August 19), Weymouth (June 27-July 27) or Newbury (July 4-August 4). We are British Council recommended and a member of ARES/FLC.

TEACHERS

Experienced people with good TEFL qualifications required for residential and family holiday summer courses with adults and teenagers from late June until end of August.

Residential vacancies available at Exeter and Weymouth. Firm commitment to, and energy to ensure extra-curricular activities. Must be available for interview in London, April or May. For further details and application forms contact: The Secretary, Regent Summer Schools, 4 Perry St, London W1P 8FA. Telephone: 01-436 8622.

TEFL

ONE WEEK INTENSIVE INTRODUCTORY COURSES. TEACHING THE YEAR 2-10 plus V.A.T. Next course begins 2nd June. Full details from: SURREY CENTRE LANGUAGE Link House, 22 Church St., Guildford, Surrey GU1 1JH. Tel. 0438 525256.

ENGLISH TEACHERS sought by Coventry University for a postgraduate course in English Language Teaching. Successful candidates will receive a salary of £7,500 per annum with room and board.

Applicants should possess a postgraduate qualification in Teaching English as a second or foreign language, or a postgraduate degree in an area relevant to Applied Linguistics. Experience of working at a postgraduate level in a postgraduate level equivalent to the post of director of studies in a language school is essential.

The appointment will be from October 1, 1985, to September 30, 1987, at an appropriate point on the Other Related (A) salary scale (see 1984/85 University Handbook) depending on qualifications and experience.

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EFL STAFF REQUIRED

OME, a leading international organization specializing in short intensive English courses for business, industry, and government, requires experienced teachers for its summer courses. Successful candidates should possess a postgraduate qualification in TEFL and/or Applied Linguistics and at least four years' experience in teaching English as a second or foreign language, preferably in a post-secondary level intensive ESL programme. Experience of teaching English as a second or foreign language would be an advantage.

For the above, write to David Lally, Academic Administrator, OME, 10000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1000, Beverly Hills, CA 90210, U.S.A.

For the above, write to John Woolley, Academic Registrar, OME, 10000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1000, Beverly Hills, CA 90210, U.S.A.

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CIFE

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD
Education Department
An Equal Opportunities Employer
Southgate Technical College
Principals: W. A. G. Easton, M.A., C. E. A. F. M. J. M. E.
The following posts are available from September 1, 1985.

Ref. D1
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
(Grade V)
Required from September 1, 1985. This is a new post created in the College which has been formed by the combination of the existing Departments of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Production Engineering. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of engineering education and professional qualifications in the field of engineering education.

Ref. E9
SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER STUDIES
to be responsible for all computer studies in the College, including the design, development and delivery of courses in the field of computer studies. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of computer studies and professional qualifications in the field of computer studies.

Inner London Education Authority
Kingway-Princeton College
Department of Maths Science and Technical Studies
Lecturer II in Pharmacy
is required by this multi-cultural college from September 1985, to teach the pharmaceutical units of the BTEC National Certificate to student pharmacy technicians on day-release courses. The person appointed will be expected to take a leading part in the curriculum development and to be responsible for the production of a BTEC Higher National course in Pharmaceutical Sciences and also to be responsible for the production of a BTEC Higher National course in Pharmaceutical Sciences and also to be responsible for the production of a BTEC Higher National course in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Inner London Education Authority
FADDINGTON COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES
Saltman Crescent, London W9.
Telephone: 01-899 2281.
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Business Studies. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of business studies and professional qualifications in the field of business studies.

Inner London Education Authority
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DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES
Saltman Crescent, London W9.
Telephone: 01-899 2281.
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UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD MARKETING
LECTURER
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural and Food Marketing. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of agricultural and food marketing and professional qualifications in the field of agricultural and food marketing.

University of Leicester
DEPARTMENT OF OPTHELMATOLOGY
LECTURESHIP IN EPIDEMIOLOGY
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Opthelematology. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of opthelematology and professional qualifications in the field of opthelematology.

University of Leicester
DEPARTMENT OF OPTHELMATOLOGY
LECTURESHIP IN EPIDEMIOLOGY
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Opthelematology. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of opthelematology and professional qualifications in the field of opthelematology.

The Queen's University of Belfast

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ANCIENT HISTORY

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in Ancient History, tenable for one year from either September 1 or October 1, 1985. The duties of the post will include teaching and supervision of students. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of ancient history and professional qualifications in the field of ancient history.

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS
Department of Computer Science
One post is associated with a project on the development of techniques for the design and verification of hardware. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of computer science and professional qualifications in the field of computer science.

POLITICAL ECONOMIST
specialising in agricultural development
HONDURAS
The National University of Honduras seeks a political economist specialising in agricultural development to join a research group. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of political economy and professional qualifications in the field of political economy.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS
DEMONSTRATOR
Applications are invited for the post of Demonstrator in the Department of Applied Mathematics. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of applied mathematics and professional qualifications in the field of applied mathematics.

University of Surrey
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICS
Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in the Department of Mathematics. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of mathematics and professional qualifications in the field of mathematics.

University of Nottingham
Department of Psychology
Computing officer
Applications are invited for the post of Computing Officer in the Department of Psychology. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of psychology and professional qualifications in the field of psychology.

University of Nottingham
Department of Psychology
Computing officer
Applications are invited for the post of Computing Officer in the Department of Psychology. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of psychology and professional qualifications in the field of psychology.

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Computing officer
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Computing officer
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UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

LECTURER IN SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post. A suitable candidate will have a good honours degree in a numerate subject and a higher degree in the area of information technology, management information systems or systems analysis. The person appointed will be expected to teach at undergraduate and postgraduate levels and to develop relevant case study material.

Salary will be in the range £7,520 to £14,925 per annum according to age, qualifications and experience. Superannuation under U.K. conditions.
Further particulars are available from The Academic Registrar (AA), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH or telephone Guildford (0492) 571261. Ext. 622. Applications from men and women, in the form of a curriculum vitae, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the same address by May 21, 1985, quoting the reference 3742.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL POLICY AND HEALTH SERVICES STUDIES
(Nuffield Centre for Health Services Studies)
LECTURER
Health Planning and Administration (Developing Countries)
Applications are invited for the above post to teach on the postgraduate course in Health Planning and Administration. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of health planning and administration and professional qualifications in the field of health planning and administration.

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POLYTECHNICS

SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND COMPANY ADMINISTRATION

SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY
LECTURER II IN ACCOUNTANCY
(2 posts)
Applicants should be specialists in the areas of either Financial Accounting, Management Accounting or Computerised Financial Information Systems. Candidates should be graduates with a relevant post graduate and/or professional qualification. An active and proven research record is desirable for appointment as a Senior Lecturer.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED STATISTICS AND OPERATIONAL RESEARCH
LECTURER II IN OPERATIONAL RESEARCH FOR BUSINESS
Applicants should be able to contribute to the teaching of the Operational Research Subject Group and to the teaching of Operational Research (and also more general Quantitative Methods) within courses in the Faculty of Business and Management.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS
LECTURER II
Applicants should be postgraduate graduates in Physics or Applied Physics with post graduate research experience in condensed matter Physics or measurement techniques in modern IT materials. Candidates are required who have an interest in developing the application of physical principles to industrial measurement techniques with an emphasis on the use of modern microprocessor technology, fibre optics and optical transducers. The ability to establish an active research base and to attract external funding is of considerable importance. Appropriate industrial experience will be taken into account.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
LECTURER II IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION
(2 posts)
The persons appointed will make contributions to the professional aspects of initial and in-service teacher training programmes, including B.Ed (Hons), PGCE, DPSE. Recent experience of teaching mathematics in schools is essential.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LECTURER II IN PRIMARY EDUCATION
(2 posts)
Applicants with recent experience in primary schools able to contribute to initial and in-service teacher education courses are required. Candidates should have an interest and strength in one or more of the following: early childhood education, primary education, primary education, multi-cultural education, micro-computing in primary schools.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION STUDIES
LECTURER II
(2 posts)
This post is a three year full-time contract to replace a member of staff who is on leave of absence. The successful applicant will teach communication studies as a variety of courses at differing levels to students in business, science and engineering as well as on the Department's undergraduate degree in Communication Studies. He/she must have proven experience and interest in the study of communication skills using an appropriate range of teaching methods.

BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
LECTURER II SENIOR LECTURER
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POLYTECHNICS

HUDDERSFIELD POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND POST-EXPERIENCE STUDIES

LECTURER II SENIOR LECTURER IN COMMUNICATION STUDIES (TEACHER EDUCATION)
Ref. ACA 587
Applicants must have substantial experience in the teaching of Communication Studies in further education, with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of communication studies and professional qualifications in the field of communication studies.

LECTURER II SENIOR LECTURER IN METHODS OF TEACHING BUSINESS EDUCATION
Ref. ACA 578
Applicants should have substantial experience in the teaching of Business Education in further education, with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of business education and professional qualifications in the field of business education.

LECTURER II SENIOR LECTURER IN METHODS OF TEACHING CONTINUING/GENERAL EDUCATION
Ref. ACA 574
Applicants must have substantial experience in the teaching of Continuing/General Education in further education, with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of continuing/general education and professional qualifications in the field of continuing/general education.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC & MARKETING STUDIES
LECTURER II SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS STUDIES
Ref. ACA 575
The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of Business Studies in further education, with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of business studies and professional qualifications in the field of business studies.

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COLLEGES

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE
FACULTY OF AESTHETIC & CREATIVE ARTS
LECTURER II IN GRAPHIC DESIGN

Required for September 1985, a highly qualified Lecturer to stimulate and co-ordinate the development of courses in Graphic Design within the range of the Art & Design Department of the College. Courses currently running include: Foundation, DATED General Art & Design, GCE 'O' and 'A' level, Adult Recreational, City & Guilds Foundation, YTS, the development of a new initiative, drive and an ability to relate well to teaching colleges and students are essential characteristics required. Substantial industrial experience in graphics is expected and teaching experience and qualifications will be advantageous.

LECTURER I IN THREE DIMENSIONAL DESIGN

Required from September 1, 1985, Lecturers in Three Dimensional Design. The college is seeking candidates with breadth of vision, a wide design background and specific technical expertise in two or more of the following areas: Woodcraft, Ceramics, Silversmithing, Jewellery, Sculpture, Plastics, Metal Casting, Fabrication and Pottery.

TEMPORARY LECTURER GRADE I IN ENGLISH

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post which is temporary from September 1985 to the end of November 1985. You will be required to teach day and evening classes preparing for 'A' level examinations in English Language and English Literature and some other classes.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Lothian Regional Council
NAPIER COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Napier College is to be designated a Scottish Central Institution on September 1, 1985.

SENIOR LECTURER A IN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
Salary on Scale £12,777-£14,184 (pay £12,184)

Applications are invited from holders of appropriate academic and/or professional qualifications.

Candidates should be able to offer substantial experience in academic and/or industrial practice in areas of Industrial Design associated with Engineering and Manufacture based products.

The person appointed will be substantially associated with the CNUA Site Degree in Industrial Design (CNUA) as well as other departmental responsibilities.

Application forms and further particulars from: Administrative Officer (Personnel), Napier College, 319 Colinton Road, Edinburgh, EH14 1JY. Tel: 031-447 7070.

Lothian Regional Council

NAPIER COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND TECHNOLOGY

LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS

Salary on Scale £12,777-£14,184 (pay £12,184)

required in the Department of Mathematics. Applicants must have research interests in the application of numerical methods.

The successful candidate will be expected to have an honours degree and is likely to have a higher degree in the field of numerical analysis and/or industrial experience would be an advantage.

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Lothian Regional Council

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LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS

Salary on Scale £12,777-£14,184 (pay £12,184)

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PRIMARY AND SECONDARY APPOINTMENTS

Headteacher

Group 4
WOODHURST PRIMARY SCHOOL
Woodhurst Road, Chalfont St Giles, Bucks HP8 3JQ

Required as soon as possible.

HEADTEACHER for this Group 4 Primary School which is situated in the North East of Chalfont St Giles.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Education Officer (SEU) at Education Office, Crown Square, Manchester M2 3BB to whom they should be returned by 10 May 1985.

Home-Economics Teacher

Scale 1 plus an additional £1,000 per annum

Required for September 1985, a highly qualified teacher to work within the Social Services Department.

Successful candidates will be able to offer the teaching of Home Economics, Home Management, Cookery and Childcare, across the age range as well as basic skills to small groups of children.

Experience in working with children displaying social and emotional problems is essential. The successful candidate would be welcome to apply for an interview with the Headteacher at the school.

Application forms and further particulars from the Teacher in charge at the school.

Teacher of Modern Languages

Part-time (0.5 Scale 1)

Required for September 1985, a highly qualified teacher to work within the Social Services Department.

Successful candidates will be able to offer the teaching of French, Spanish or Italian to small groups of children.

Experience in working with children displaying social and emotional problems is essential. The successful candidate would be welcome to apply for an interview with the Headteacher at the school.

Application forms and further particulars from the Teacher in charge at the school.

Teacher of Mathematics

Scale 1

Required for September 1985, a highly qualified teacher to work within the Social Services Department.

Successful candidates will be able to offer the teaching of Mathematics to small groups of children.

Experience in working with children displaying social and emotional problems is essential. The successful candidate would be welcome to apply for an interview with the Headteacher at the school.

Application forms and further particulars from the Teacher in charge at the school.

MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we are seeking applications from women and men, regardless of their race, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality or responsibility for dependants.

Application forms and further particulars from: Administrative Officer (Personnel), Manchester City Council, 100 Victoria Road, Manchester M1 2JL. Tel: 061-275 1234.

Manchester City Council

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ST. CHRISTOPHER SCHOOL
LETCHWORTH, HERTS

Telephone Letchworth 79301

This informal co-educational largely boarding school with 480 pupils from 2½ to 19 seeks applications from able, energetic and idealistic young teachers of:

MATHEMATICS
to A level

BIOLOGY
to A level (with Chemistry to O level).

For appointment from September 1985. All staff share in boarding duties and help with extra-curricular activities. Salary related to Burnham Scale I, DES Superannuation and the possibility of residential house tutorships for both single and married applicants.

Further details from the Head, Colin Reid, to whom applications should be sent as soon as possible (and by 10th May at the latest) enclosing a full CV and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees.

HISTORY AND ECONOMICS

THE NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Required part-time (maximum 18 periods) for September, 1985, an Honours Graduate in History and Economics.

Applicants should have good academic qualifications and preferably good experience of teaching both subjects to public examination standard. At present the teaching requirements will be balanced equally between History teaching throughout the School (not VI form level) and VI form Economics.

Applications as soon as possible in writing to: The Headmistress, The North London Collegiate School, Carons, Edgware, Middlesex HA5 7RL.

(Independent Girls' School - 800 pupils - ex direct grant)

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY APPOINTMENTS

Inner London Education Authority
TEACHERS

Silverdale Intermediate Treatment Project, One Hastings Road, Stamford Hill, N15 2SS.

Required: two experienced teachers, one male and one female, to teach English, Mathematics, Science and Art to 11-16 year olds.

Successful candidates will be expected to have an honours degree and is likely to have a higher degree in the field of numerical analysis and/or industrial experience would be an advantage.

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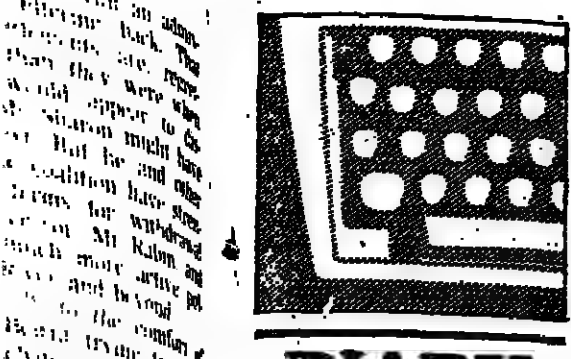
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DIARY

MR ALAN Protheroe's principal defence ("in the public interest") of the BBC's light-fingered action over TV-am's Princess Michael interview rang a little hollow for a former producer, Mr David Green, who was sacked by the BBC last week after 22 years' service.

One of the reasons for Mr Green's sacking was that he helped himself to some documents "showing that a shipping company had endangered lives for financial gain. He thought it in the public interest to do so, but was criticised by both a "sanctimonious" Mr Protheroe and the Director General, Alasdair Milne.

Nicking other people's things is wrong," he remembers Mr Milne bellowing at him. Mr Green diagnoses a basic inability to differentiate between the public interest and what the public is interested in.

A MOST satisfying week for Faversham resident, Mr Bob Geldof, has been his week in the rainforest of the Amazon, where he has been working for the World Wildlife Fund. He is shortly to be Mr Bob Geldof MA (Hon). Kent University is giving the Broomfield Rat the degree for his work for the Ethiopian Appeal. Or, as the citation reads: "in recognition of this most successful initiative by a member of the East Kent community."

Mrs Gorbachev may soon have a rival as the Communist answer to Princess Di. On Saturday morning two limousines slipped across the border from Albania to Greece bearing Mrs Alija, the wife of the newly appointed Albanian leader, and three bodyguards.

The cars drove to the capital of Yannina, where Mrs Alija took a scheduled Olympic Airways flight to Athens. From here she switched to an early afternoon flight to Paris where, it is thought, she planned to stock up on a selection of outfits with which to celebrate her new status.

IS THERE a note of poise in the Department of the Environment's advertisement which economic advisers help them out on local government finance? The advertisement in this week's Local Government Chronicle is modest enough: "Previous experience of local government would be an advantage."

THEY read the works of Shakespeare in Moscow, too. One of the old seer's predictions which is currently causing a bit of a buzz amongst the paranormal and occult-conscious Muscovites is the one that goes:

"There will be three old and sick cars
And then there will come a new car.
Whose name will be Michael the Marked
And he will be the last Czar.
And after him will be War
With the yellow people.
Michael the Marked is, of course, taken to refer to the strawberry birthmark on Gorbachev's brow.

MR JOHN PRECOTT, Shadow Employment spokesman, is quoted yesterday pithily attacking the newly-formed Employment Institute as a collection of the "good, the bad and the ugly." Why, it was only at the weekend that he was complaining to Messrs Hattersley and Meacher that he, Precott, should have been a member, not them.

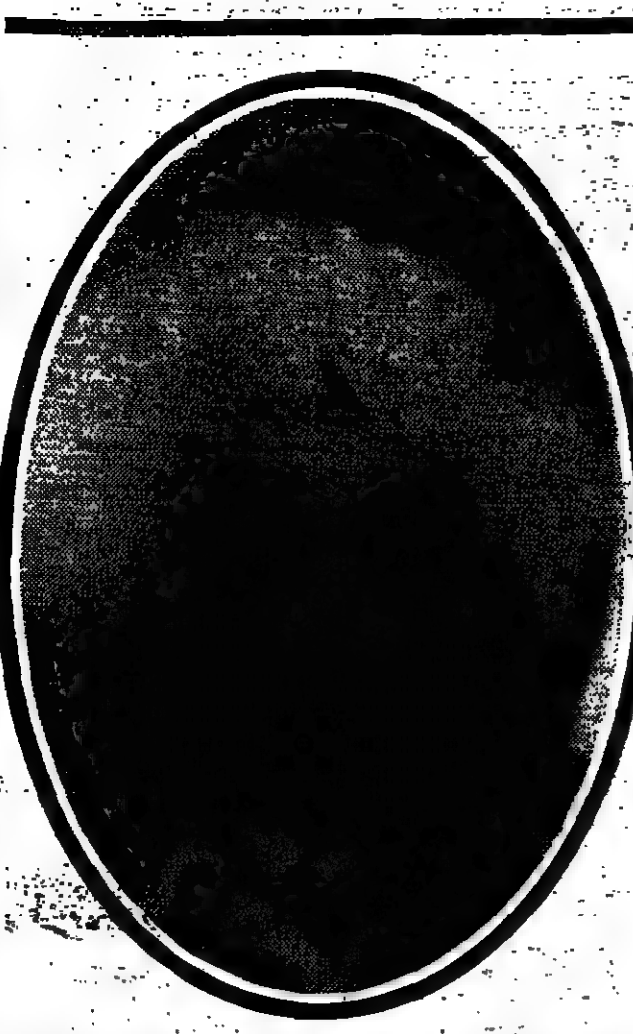
THE Association of University Teachers is the latest body to express concern about Freemasons in its ranks. A motion for its forthcoming council meeting "abhor" such organisations and calls on the Executive to investigate the role of Freemasonry in universities.

Chief Inspector Brian Woodall, whose career took a turn for the worse once he bumped up against masonic links in the police, is meanwhile writing directly to MPs and Peers to get a petition up calling for a system of independent redress for policemen with complaints against their own forces.

THOSE who predict the imminent demise of Coronation Street point to the imminent flood of books about the series. They include a 24-part series to be published by Marshall Caversham and a 128-page book published by Octopus which will be sold in Marks and Spencer.

Ward Lock are also planning a more straightforward biography with fewer Street's obituaries. Esther Rose, is quite clear that the rush of books is nothing more or less than a valediction. Granada disagree.

Alan Rusbridger



Left, hunter Fyodor Toropov and, above, Erenks in Yergobachon, Siberia

WHEN Fyodor Toropov came across the delicate tracks of a sable in the snow, he removed his glove of reindeer fur, bent down and scooped up footprint snow and all in the palm of his hand. He brought his hand close to his eyes, squinting against the driving snow, then crumbled the footprint between his fingers. "The sable passed here less than two hours ago," he said. "Anything more than two hours, and the tracks would have been frozen solid."

He put his gloves on again, and followed the sable track, a lumpy, ungainly figure in his thick skins of dog and bear and reindeer, on the special Siberian hunting skis that are only three feet long and nine inches wide. They look and feel clumsy until you realise this is the only way to move over the thick snowdrifts that heap between the unending trees of the Taiga.

We were almost a thousand miles north of Lake Baikal, in the country they call the land of soft gold. It was furs that first tempted the Russians to cross the Urals and explore Siberia four centuries ago, and furs that have made Fyodor Toropov a rich man.

This last season, which lasted for a bare four months of winter, he made £7,700 from his hunting. He sells his trophies to the state purchasing centre back in the trading village of Yergobachon. For a sable, he will receive up to £120, depending on the quality. An arctic fox is worth up to £30, and an ermine, about £14.



JAN ROCHA, in Sao Paolo, on the crisis after the death of President Tancredo Neves

WHAT happens now? is the question Brazilians are asking, shocked by the dramatic illness and now the disappearance of the man they followed in footstep to the promised land of the "new republic"—a land of freedom, justice, work and food.

Even before he fell ill, Tancredo Neves had become a father figure. Over the past month he has rapidly been transformed into a martyr who sacrificed his health for the sake of democracy. Individual leaders here are still far more important to the political process than institutions or ideologies.

It was because he knew this that Neves, his illness during the campaign, afraid that the delicate process of transition from military to civilian rule could be undermined by the revelation of his health problems.

For the man thrust suddenly into the limelight, vice president Jose Sarney, the situation is a nightmare. He follows in footstep that have suddenly become giant size, overshadowed by the memory of a man who has already become a legend. It is bad enough. Worse is the fact that before he disappeared into the hospital, Neves had still not revealed his entire plan of government. He still had hundreds of names of people due for political appointments in the many layers of the Brazilian civil service locked in his head.

To guide him, Sarney has the broad guidelines for the "new republic" laid down by Neves in speeches before and after his election and



Left, hunter Fyodor Toropov and, above, Erenks in Yergobachon, Siberia

THE FROZEN FRONTIER

Martin Walker continues his report on the surprises in Siberia

Russia's fur-lined empire

stock of elk meat and the delicacies like reindeer lip and the fish he caught before the river froze. Before summer, he fills the storehouse with blocks of ice to keep food fresh until August 25, when the first frost usually comes.

The hardest time of year is the 20-day period in May when the river has melted, and there is enough water from the great thaw to make the Tunguska river navigable. The 20 great barges that have spent the winter ice-locked at the port of Podvolochino, four days sailing to the south, are then loaded, and sent up and down river again in frenzied shuffle. Bringing the 4,500 tons of petrol, oil, spare parts and basic foodstuffs without which the village of Yergobachon would die.

This is the pattern of life in remote Siberia. Were it not for the foreign currency that the furs earn on the export market, the entire village of Yergobachon would make no economic sense at all. It costs the state 250,000 roubles to send supplies by river, and another 500,000 roubles a year to send 1,000 tons of urgent and year-round supplies by air, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, newspapers and medicines. But the cost of warehousing, of shipping the supplies up the River Lena from Bratsk, and then ferrying them by road from Bratsk to the port of Podvolochino, is twice the annual cost of supplying the village over one million roubles—which is what the village's annual fur harvest is worth.

But it is state policy to keep Siberia settled, and to support the hundreds of remote villages—no matter what the cost. The local party secretary, Anatoly Besmenov, is the equivalent of the village mayor, and he says the state sees these villages as a long-term investment. In the case of Yergobachon, the experiment has paid off. A geological team based here has found natural gas nearby in commercial quantities.

Yergobachon is the main village in the region, or county of Katangsky. In area, the region is slightly bigger than Czechoslovakia, and the population is almost 7,000. Comrade Besmenov told us proudly. About one in 10 is a pure Evenk, one of the original tribes of the indigenous Siberians, and they live way out in the Taiga, a day's ride and more by reindeer sledge from Yergobachon.

The Russians first began to settle this area in the late 17th century when three men arrived to set up a hunting lodge on the river. Their names were Yuriy, Falkov and Safyandikov, and they married Evenk women, and over half of the village population shares those three surnames to this day, including Yuri Yuriy, the local poet and newspaper editor.

The village is very proud of him, and he is very proud of his local weekly paper, Frayde of the North, which sells 1,200 copies and breaks even through small ads offering snow-mobiles for sale, since the state bears the cost of airfreighting the copies from the printing press at

thousand miles south in Irkutsk.

On the last day in the village, Yuriy the poet became Yuriy the hungry local newspaperman for the Prazdnik, the festival day. Just as the Russian Orthodox Church merged its own Easter rituals into the old spring equinox festival of the pagan ethnic Siberians, so the Soviet state has developed its own workers' celebrations to replace Easter.

There were reindeer sledge races, that were won by a young teenage Evenk girl whose deer had already trotted for three hours to bring her from home, 25 miles away. "They go faster when they are hungry so I have not fed them since yesterday," she said.

They played the old Casack game of riding the gamut, where the young bloods of the village spurred Siberian ponies towards the red flag that had to be plucked from a spigot.

It was rather like one of the fair days you get in the English Lake District. The shops stayed open all day so the Evenks could buy town goods, and there were extra supplies of vodka and spirit. The Siberian super-vodka that is almost pure alcohol. Over the centuries, this has done as much damage to the Evenks as fireworks did to the American Indians.

But then suddenly came the moment that the village had been waiting for. A large lorry heaved down the track on to the frozen river where the Prazdnik was being held, and a barely orderly mob then formed, all waving banknotes. The lorry was full of oranges.

They were, I was informed, the first oranges the village had seen this winter. Some of the Evenks seemed even less familiar with the fruit, since I saw one family contentedly chewing them, skin and all.

Not all the Evenks were so happy. The 200 or so reindeer that had been gathered for the races represented a sizeable fraction of the region's surviving population. Ten years ago, there were 6,000 reindeer in the region. Now there were a mere 600. Some had been killed by the growing population of wolves, but the major cause of this ecological disaster was that Evenk children were at last turning away from the Taiga and the tradition of their forefathers.

They came to the village boarding school from the age of six, and until they were 12, longed for each holiday to go back to their families in the Taiga. But at puberty, they began to change, the teacher said, and they hungered for school trips to Moscow and Leningrad, and then for further education in the big cities, and fewer went back to the Taiga.

Most of the professional hunters here are Evenks, Fyodor the parachute-freeman later explained. "But they are not as good as they were. When they look like falling short of their planned target of skins, they all go to an old Evenk woman who is probably the best hunter in Siberia, and she can catch anything. But when she goes, then the best hunters will be us Russians, the amateurs."

As we began to climb up the river bank from the Prazdnik, the sun bright on our faces, my foot suddenly plunged through thin ice into the freezing water. "The thaw comes," the mayor muttered, and hurried to a telephone to find out the state of the airstrip. As he had feared, the surface ice was melting, and the small Antonov plane could not land, even on its skis. We finally flew out by helicopter, the only means of transport between the thaw and the melting of the river.

NEXT: The trans-Siberian Railway

Legal & General reports

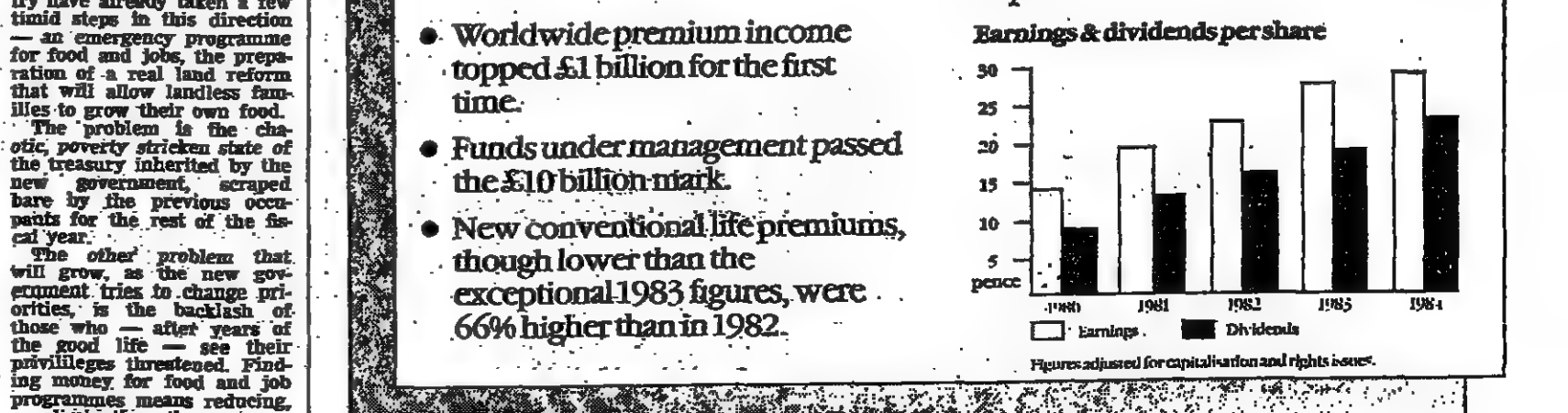
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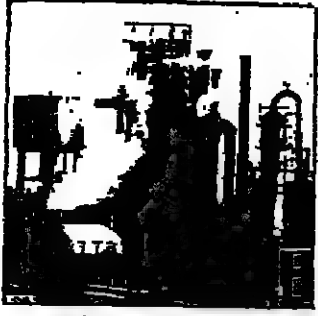
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Must Labour lose the political fund ballots? JOHN TORODE reports on a change of mood which leaves Tory ministers increasingly fearful

Betting is now that levy will stay



WORKING BRIEF

CLIVE Jenkins has, this column can now reveal, a direct financial interest in the outcome of the political fund ballot which his union — along with all others possessing a fund — must hold in the coming months.

But, before the ebullient Mr Jenkins reaches for his lawyers, Working Brief can further disclose that the financial interest is small, almost negligible and directly involves this column. Here is how it came about.

Mr Jenkins recently invited me to an elegantly understated lunch in his elegantly expansive private offices at the top of the ASTMS headquarters in fashionable downtown Camden. In the course of the lunch, Mr Jenkins expressed his boundless confidence in the ability of his union to win that ballot and so retain its block vote at the Labour Party — which is what overwhelmingly ASTMS spends its political fund upon.

This view is so contrary to conventional wisdom that, being a conventional sort of fellow, Working Brief expressed a certain scepticism. The actual phrase was: "I've got a quid which says you are talking nonsense, Clive. Mr Jenkins felt so confident that he was more inclined to invest £500 on a straight bet. Cautious as well as conventional, I settled for a tanner. Mr Jenkins collects it if his political fund survives. Working Brief collects it if it goes down the pan.

On the surface, Jenkins is on to a loser. Only a tiny minority of ASTMS's middle class membership pays the levy. The rest refuse, per-

haps because they know the money goes, not on political activity but on specifically Labour Party political activity; perhaps because they disapprove of all political activity conducted by any union; or perhaps because they accept the principle but are quite prepared to see their colleagues foot the bill. And yet the law requires all union members, including that thumping majority who did not pay the levy, to vote on its continuation. How can Clive win for Labour?

That message was reinforced by two opinion surveys conducted by MORI — the first, last year, for Trade Unions for a Labour Victory and the second, this year for Channel 4's Union World. Both showed that an overwhelming majority of ASTMS members would vote — if asked "today" — against the continuation of the fund. The later Channel 4 poll, gave 56 per cent opposed to the fund and only 32 per cent supporting.

Against that is the rather less scientific survey conducted by ASTMS through its series of union journals. Pre-paid post cards were supplied and members asked to indicate, anonymously, of course, how they would vote. On a surprisingly high return, a solid majority came out in favour of the fund.

All of which might perhaps be taken with a pinch of salt, were it not for a strictly conducted sample poll held recently for the Union of Communications Workers. That too showed solid support for the continuation of the postpersons' political fund. The Channel 4 survey had been far more pessimistic — although the TUCV poll, a year back, did, admittedly, place the UCU among its three winners.

Mineworkers and Electricians were the others. Further, informed rumour has it that the National Union of Railwaymen's Jimmy Knapp is a local confident (that booming Glaswegian could hardly be accused of being "quietly anything") that his fund will survive too. In which case the NUR has also turned in its tracks since the TUCV poll was taken.

Then there is the evidence of Larry Whittle, recently selected to succeed Jim Mor-timer as secretary to the Labour Party. Mr Whittle was,



Clive Jenkins: boundless confidence

until his elevation, an official of the General Municipal and Boilermakers Union and a pretty sceptical one at that. Interviewed on a Week in Politics last year he conceded that Labour faced an almost inevitable trouncing on funds. Now he is not so sure. He tells colleagues that recent widespread talking around the Movement convinces him that a sea-change is taking place.

Certainly the movement in the national poll ratings of the major parties indicates a steady drift away from the Tories, so does another element in the Channel 4 poll which, for the first time in years gives Labour a narrow but absolute majority of trade union members. (The Conservatives have, on that poll, lost their entire Thatcherite working-class vote. The SDP has retained the admittedly smaller proportion of trade union disaffection it picked up in the 1983 general election.)

While there is growing confidence in the Labour camp, albeit from somewhere near rock bottom, there is a sense of panic developing among the more thoughtful Conservative ministers and their allies in industry. Quite simply they fear that their calculated effort to cripple Labour financially might be about to misfire. If it does — if union after union comes out in favour of regular political donations to Labour — then the credibility of Thatcherite populism will have taken a fearful knock on ground selected by the Thatcherites themselves. And it will all have come about through good old fashioned classical hubris.

Let me explain. To ensure the survival of the political fund a simple majority of those voting is all that is needed. Not an absolute majority of the membership. Nor a weighted majority of those voting. (Closed shop ballots need the endorsement of be-

tween 75 per cent and 80 per cent of voters.)

Fix the hurdles any higher, it was thought when the legislation was being drafted, and you do not merely wound Labour. You kill it. That in turn would raise the ideologically unacceptable prospect of state funding for political parties.

Mr Tom King, the Employment Secretary, made two further concessions. Under pressure from Moss Evans he agreed, first, that postal voting would not be compulsory and second, that unions should be given extra time to prepare for individual ballots. As a result, voting, union by union, will be spread over the next 10 months, with the most likely winners going early in the campaign. This gives Labour an opportunity to conduct a "snowball" campaign, getting bigger as it rolls on to pick up more and more unions. In contrast it makes a short, sharp, shock propaganda barrage from the Conservatives almost impossible.

Next, the Conservative machine, much influenced by the views of Mr King, instructed the Association of Conservative Trade Unionists to play no part in the referendum campaign within their individual unions. So the CTU enters the fray with its hands tied firmly behind its back and a gag stuffed into its collective mouth. The anti-Labour agitation campaign (such as it is) is being conducted by the Alliance.

Finally, so it is said, Conservative newspaper owners have been leant upon not to make too much of an issue of the referendum. As a result the unions are conducting a smooth and largely unchallenged campaign based on two distinctly dubious premises: (1) THAT, without a political fund, it would be virtually impossible for any union to campaign, say, in favour of... railways, or against local government cuts.

(2) THAT political funds are spent on such activities rather than being donated as affiliation fees to Labour (The TUCV has actually advised all affiliated unions that the words Labour Party should not appear on any of their propaganda.) On balance I suspect Mr Jenkins may yet collect his tanner from Working Brief.

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17 YEAR PROFIT RECORD

1984 - £28.212 million

	£m		£m
1983	23.279	1975	3.867
1982	17.010	1974	3.279
1981	15.823	1973	2.803
1980	14.409	1972	1.943
1979	13.230	1971	.912
1978	11.235	1970	.626
1977	7.160	1969	.494
1976	5.646	1968	.436

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Peter Chapman on how the Mexicans make a mint out of small change

Finding a slot for sweet revenge

MANY Mexicans remember as if it were yesterday the woes of Texas and California to the US midway through last century, not to mention the vast tracts of land that went under the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, for which Mexico believes it was blatantly short-changed.

But now in these days of devaluation of the once proud Mexican peso, the time for at least partial revenge may have arrived.

The US is being paid back in kind — short changed.

Less than 10 years ago the peso stood at a solid 13.50 to the dollar. When Mexico's financial crisis struck in 1982 it had slipped to 70, and since then it has plummeted to 290, with experts expecting another devaluation before the autumn.

Suddenly last year, there was a surprising shortage of the now near worthless old one peso coin (about the same size as the old British

half-crown) and the police discovered tons were being smuggled across the US border. Melted down, the metal in the coins was worth several times their face value.

The government, therefore, recently struck a new, much smaller and cheaper one peso. The only problem is that the coins are still flowing across the border in their millions, though this time in the pockets of individual Mexicans rather than metal dealers.

It took the wily Mexican no time at all to discover that the new one peso was the same size as the US quarter, yet was less than one-fiftieth its value. The result is that US coin machines, operated across the length of the 2,000-mile border are screaming.

In a consumer society where a coin in the slot will buy almost everything from a tummy toy to a car-wash, Mexicans are cashing in. "We've lost thousands of dollars," said a spokesman

for a vending machine company in Dallas, referring only to the fate suffered over a short period of time by his bubble-gum machines.

Many slot-machine traders are refusing to speak to the press in the hope that the word will not spread. Too late, however, since it is already common knowledge among the millions of Mexicans who come across the border each year — many of them illegally, searching for work — that a week's laundry can be done for two new pesos (less than one English penny) and four pesos (about 14p) will get you a packet of cigarettes.

Texas has been the worst-hit state, but the new peso, like the Mexicans, is migrating northwards. Postal justice has already seen many turn up in Louisiana, while millions might be expected soon in Chicago, which, after Mexico City and Guadalajara, is the city with the third largest Mexican population in the world.

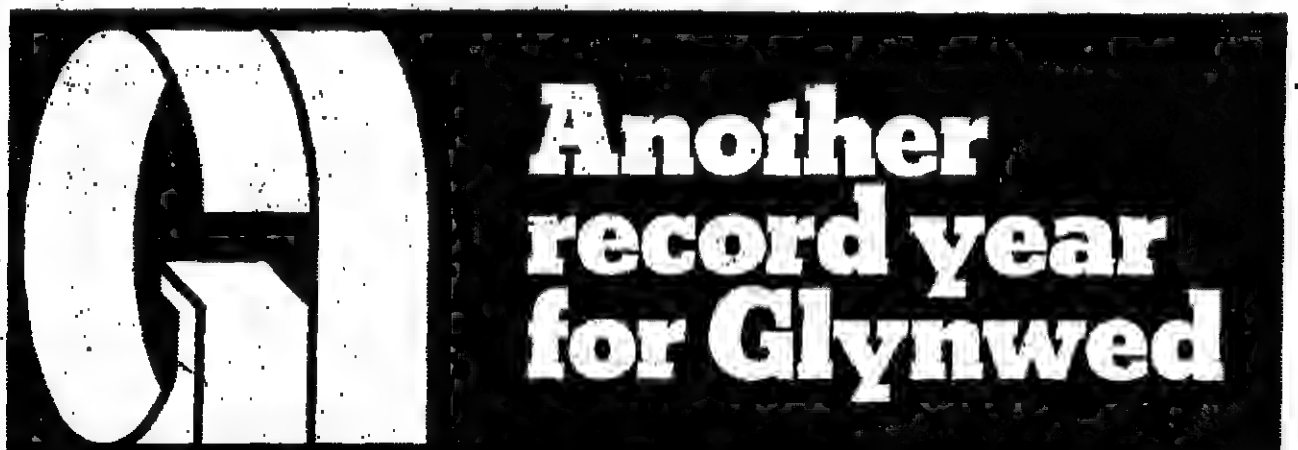
But on the border itself, the new peso has come as a further blow to an area already hit disastrously by Mexico's deep crisis of the last three years. Many of the US border cities are isolated by hundreds of miles from other major US centres and depend on Mexican commerce for much of their existence.

Since the 1982 devaluation Mexican shoppers have stayed away in their droves, US border unemployment rates have shot up — Laredo in Texas, for instance, now has a rate of 27.4 per cent, while in Calexico, California, unemployment is as high as 37 per cent.

Small and medium shop owners in El Paso, Texas, have reported an 80 per cent drop in sales. Even huge supermarkets like Safeways and Sears on the border have had to close their doors.

The new peso coin, therefore, has sparked a wave of angry protests. One leading Texas Senator, inundated by letters from constituents, has asked the State Department to intervene and persuade the Mexican government to do something.

In the old days, of course, the US might have been more inclined to send in the marines to protect US interests — a point which Mexico remembers very well and which will now incline Mexico City towards telling Washington that if it does not like the new, devalued peso then it will just have to live with it.



Glynwed International

Highlights from the statement of the Chairman, Sir Leslie Fletcher, to the shareholders of Glynwed International plc:

■ In 1984 pre-tax profits for the Group rose to a record £26.5 million compared with £21.2 million in 1983.

■ Total dividend for 1984 is 9.25p per share compared with 7.85p per share in 1983.

■ Two share option schemes have been set up to encourage investment in the Group by its employees.

■ The benefits of disposals and reorganisation completed in 1984 are already apparent in the early part of 1985.

■ Given the present levels of activity in the UK we look forward to the remainder of 1985 with confidence.

	1984 £million	1983 £million
Turnover	514.1	487.2
Operating profit	35.3	29.6
Interest payable (net)	8.8	8.4
Profit before taxation	26.5	21.2
Earnings for the period	18.8	14.2
Ordinary dividends	7.7	6.6
Profit retained	7.2	3.0
Operating assets	178.3	201.8
Capital expenditure on fixed assets	10.4	12.1
Depreciation	9.6	9.8
Earnings per ordinary share — net basis	22.45p	17.00p
Dividends per ordinary share	9.25p	7.85p

To the Secretary, Glynwed International plc, Headland House, New Govenary Road, Sheldon, Birmingham B26 3AZ.

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Tenders drawn up in five (5) copies must be sent in a double sealed and registered packet to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnement to the address mentioned above.

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The tenders must arrive within 45 days of the first publication of this notice.

The option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of the Open Invitation to Tender.

If it looks good, it will sell better

OPPOSITE Good and a few doors down from Ferragamo at the lower end of Bond Street, another Italian look shop recently raised its shutters in the smart heart of London. But despite the name, and an engineering pedigree which includes the famous high-performance sports cars, Tonino Lamborghini has not brought the elegant lines of wind tunnel technology or the precision metallurgy of racing engines to England.

Rather than representing Italian design, the shop in Bond Street, with its shirts, shoes, bags, belts and sunglasses, is a further outlet for Italian fashion, which for several years has been strongly challenging French supremacy in clothes and accessories. Italy, and Milan in particular with names like Giorgio Armani, Valentino and Biagiotti, now lays claim to being the world's fashion capital.

Italian industrial designers also claim world leadership in their field, although less stridently and less glamorously than the country's fashion princes and princesses. But designers emphasise that design and fashion are significantly different. "Design is the interface between the user of a product and the industry which produces it," says Rodolfo Bonetto, one of Italy's most successful and respected industrial designers. On the other hand, fashion is concerned with appearance and self-expression, and is above all seasonal.

Why — as evidenced by their reaction to the Princess of Wales — are the Italians so hung up on design? DAVID LANE explains that it might be because it is one of their biggest industries.

However, Italian fashion and design have things in common, not least the same cultural background with its emphasis on the visual arts and architecture, and the identical social forces which give prominence to form and appearance. Moreover, the grey, sombre city of Milan serves as the colourful and dynamic capital both for designers from the world of fashion, and for those working with industrial products.

In fact the Associazione per il Disegno Industriale (ADI, the Association for Industrial Design) has its headquarters in offices overlooking the inner courtyard of a palace in Via Montenapoleone, Milan's Bond Street.

Although it organises the prestigious Golden Compass awards every two or three years, to recognise the best in Italian product and graphics design, and promotes shows and conferences as well, ADI is not a Design Council. It functions as a forum for the exchange of ideas and for encouraging quality in design, but it is as much a professional association concerned with guaranteeing the commercial and contractual conditions of the designer's work.

However, the wide recognition of Italian design has not been won by the professional association. Rather the

reverse is true with successful designers creating an active organisation to protect and further their own interests.

While history provides the distant roots, contemporary factors explain the healthy state of design in Italy today. "The country's numerous small and medium-sized furniture makers generated much of the stimulus, in a form of spontaneous development which was well consolidated by the 1960s. Considerable competition between the furniture companies created, and continues to keep alive, an awareness of the need for products to be completely functional and to have a pleasing visual impact on the buyer," says Mr Bonetto.

In order to stand a better chance in the market place, owners of furniture companies, often family businesses, entrusted the design of their products to outsiders, in many cases architects.

Mr Bonetto's own career over the past 30 years, illustrates the wide range of the designer's work. He counts 55 companies on his client list, including Fiat, General Electric, Ghia, Hitachi, Indesit, Olivetti, Odis Elevator, Philips and Sperry Rand. The first of his seven Golden Compass awards, in 1964, was given for the "Sfericklock," produced by

Veglia Borietti and now exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Mr Bonetto also won the Golden Compass for the interior of the Fiat 131 Supermirafiori, as well as three for numerically controlled machine tools for Olivetti.

Indeed, the part played by large Italian corporations in encouraging industrial design has been significant, none more than that of office equipment and automation giant Olivetti, which has offered leadership in the field during the past half-century. Adriano Olivetti, son of the company's founder, became executive director in 1933 and was particularly concerned about employees' living and working conditions. His interest in architecture and urban planning subsequently led to emphasis being placed on product design and visual communications in the company.

Thirty miles separate Turin, the town where Olivetti's headquarters are located, from the ugly urban wilderness of bleak and unimaginative high rise planning in Turin. Yet the Piedmont capital, Italy's motor car city, is another important centre for design. The Italian lines of Ghia, Bertone, Pininfarina, Vignale and Giugiaro's Ital Design have been catching the

eyes of motorists in Italy and abroad for many years.

According to Fiat chairman Gianni Agnelli: "Pininfarina has contributed in a decisive way to making Turin the world's elegance capital, to marrying elegance to technology, imagination to quality." Collaborating with Alec Issigonis, Pininfarina designed the first British-built hatchback to go into large-scale production. This was the Austin A 40, which was later followed by the Austin Morris 1300/1300 series. Pininfarina's work for British car companies started in 1948 with the Bentley Coupé, and continued with the famous Continental in 1954. More recently the Turin company designed the Rolls Royce Camargue coupé.

However, the man of the moment in Italian design is probably Giugiaro, who, like Rodolfo Bonetto, spreads his talent widely, designing shavers for Philips, motorcycles for Suzuki, cameras for Nikon, watches for Selka, organs for Bontempi and even pasta for Voiello.

It is impossible to put a figure on how much Italian design adds to the country's export revenue. No details or even estimates exist, either at the foreign trade institute in Rome or at ADI, for the fees earned by design studios. But it is certain that the success of the country's designers has had a positive effect on trade figures. "Good design makes the product saleable to a larger public. The better the design, the higher the sales," Rodolfo Bonetto says.



Designed in Italy: the Rolls Camargue by Pininfarina, the outfit by Gianni Versace, and the Olivetti machine tool by Rodolfo Bonetto

Reuters Annual Report 1984 The figures are impressive The facts are exciting

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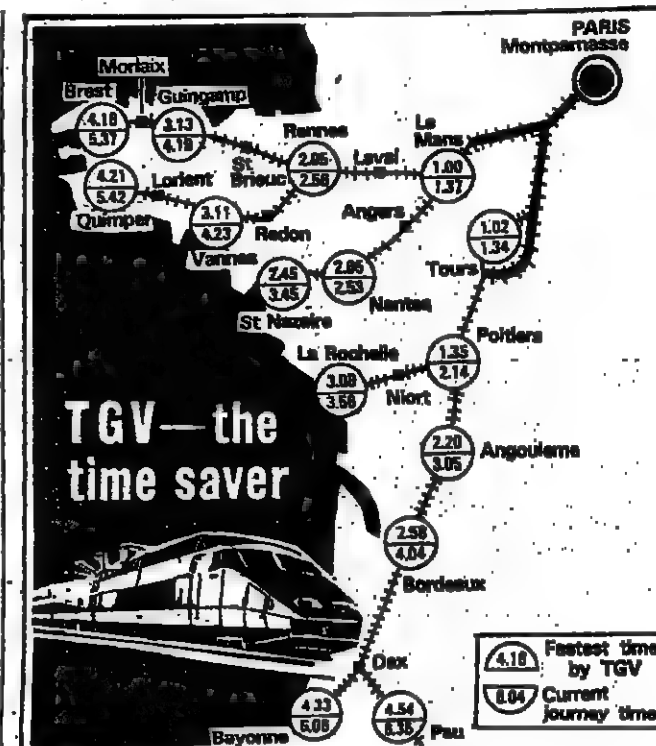
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The above figures are taken from the audited financial statements of Reuters Holdings PLC.



France speeds up rail success

THE FRENCH are having a love affair with their railways. While "we're getting there" on a shoestring, SNCF, with the biggest railway network in Europe built around its successful 168mph TGV service, can claim to have proved that throwing money at a problem does pay.

On current performance, the £800 million loan and interest charges for the existing line from Paris to Lyon will be paid off in about 15 years which, even at preferential rates, is some achievement.

Now, 18 months after completion of that project, work has already started on the next section of high-speed line, the TGV Atlantique. It will clip a hour or more off journey times between Paris and all the major destinations in the western half of the country. It will cost more than £800 million for the infrastructure alone, with the state contributing 30 per cent. The construction will create about 5,000 jobs. The rate of return for SNCF is reckoned to be more than 10 per cent, but for the country as a whole it may be more than 20 per cent.

Approval for the preparation of the project was given less than four years ago and, in November 1982, the planning inquiry procedures were started for a section of high-speed line to go from Paris Montparnasse in a T-shape to both Le Mans and Tours, a total of 175 miles, before picking up the existing lines to the Atlantic seaboard.

Some existing rail land could be used for part of the route but because the whole point of the high-speed line is to provide tracks as straight as possible, much of the land would have to be compulsorily purchased.

There was even the problem of driving a route through some of the best wine-growing districts in France such as Vouvray and many equally famous names so the Loire Valley.

In Britain we have not built a railway on this scale for more than a century and we are not likely to in the foreseeable future. But for a project, the average time taken from the publication of plans to the start of construction is now 11 years.

The delays make nonsense of any suggestion that Britain could rapidly reduce unemployment by gearing up transport construction.

The French system employs many of the changes proposed in a report by the National Economic Development Council last December

which suggested that the British system was too adversarial, too much based on the intellectual games of the civil servants involved, and did not devote enough cash or effort to solving the problems of the people threatened by a project.

The last Stansted airport inquiry, for example, is reckoned to have cost more in legal fees than the entire cost of building the mini-airport planned for East London.

In the French example, the cash we waste on protracted legal hearings is used to boost the price offered to the farmers whose land is being taken away. If, for instance, their land is split they are given an access tunnel under the railway track, and perhaps a new access road or free land drainage as a sweetener.

The planning appeals are kept short because once the project has the seal of official approval it is up to the inspector, skilled in judging land values as well as the technicalities, to make the system work efficiently. In Vouvray the problem of decaying vineyards will be solved by tunnelling underneath them — the first time that TGV will have operated at its maximum speed underground.

The half-mile-long tunnel will no doubt become one of the sensations of the new line, as trains with a closing speed of up to 390 miles an hour pass only inches apart.

The trains will be more streamlined and longer (because the Atlantique route avoids the steep inclines of the existing line). The one main criticism aimed at the first set of trains will be answered by making big improvements in the catering service for second class passengers.

Otherwise, SNCF will rely on the recipe that has carried 34 million passengers on the Paris-Lyon route, filled 70 per cent of the seats, achieved 97.5 per cent absolute punctuality (not within five minutes of schedule), and led to widespread cuts in air services and car journeys along the route.

Work on the Atlantique will be in full swing by the middle of next year, with the entire system becoming operational in the autumn of 1990 — less than 10 years after the first tentative plans were laid and a few months before British Rail completes its east coast main-line electrification. If we're getting there we are coming a very poor second.

Geoff Andrews

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